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WHO MUST SUCCEED MR. MATTHEWS?

Sir Charles Warren has resigned at last, and King Stork follows the Dodo into retirement. To overdo has proved as fatal as to underdo. Let us hope that the next Chief Commissioner will be able to preserve the golden mean between the extremes of his predecessors. For twelve months past we have maintained an attitude of unswerving hostility—not to Sir Charles personally, but to the system of repression which he established. We then stood alone among our contemporaries in opposing the arbitrary policy of the Chief Commissioner, and we have reason for rejoicing and for gratitude that on this, the anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar-square, we should be able to welcome the news of his sudden and irreparable overthrow. But although, as the *Standard* frankly admits, his resignation is largely due to our action and that of the others who followed in our wake, we feel no inclination to exult over the fallen chief. We are heartily sorry for Sir Charles Warren. Never before have we had to insist upon the removal of a public officer for whom personally we had a profounder respect. Sir Charles Warren —as we have never lost an opportunity of saying, even when the strife has raged fiercest between us, and when Scotland-yard was publicly gnashing its teeth because it could not thrust us into gaol—was a man of signal capacity, of great public spirit, and eminent above most of his fellows for civic courage and conscientious allegiance to duty. Seldom has so good a man made so lamentable a fiasco of a task which he honestly attempted to perform. He fought his fight with the stubborn tenacity of a true British soldier, and we gladly unite in paying our tribute of homage to our fallen foe.

The maxim *de mortuis* applies to dead reputations as well as to dead men. We do not even care to twit our contemporaries who have discovered just twelve months too late that Sir Charles Warren as Chief Commissioner was a disastrous failure. They are usually at least a year behind the fair, and they may indeed be congratulated that they have allowed the evidence of facts to penetrate the prejudice with which they encompass themselves in what is comparatively so short a time. We may leave Sir Charles Warren, and ask what is to follow his resignation? Mr. Matthews has flung his Chief Commissioner to the wolves, like the Russian peasant in the familiar story, in the hope that he may gain a respite from his pursuers. But is Mr. Matthews to remain at the Home Office? We trust not. For the moment he has gained a brief accession of popularity by bringing about the disappearance of the Chief Commissioner. But it is only for the moment. There is not a single man who wanted Mr. Matthews to go before who now wishes him to remain at his post. The revelation which he afforded of himself and his ways yesterday when he explained how he had attempted to jockey Sir Charles Warren by the transparent dodge of transfering Mr. Monro from one side of Parliament-street to the other, is not calculated to increase the esteem in which Mr. Matthews is regarded by the general public. There is a double-dealing dodginess about the way in which the Home Secretary acted which will excite sympathy for Sir Charles Warren. To accept Mr. Monro's resignation as head of the Detective Department in Scotland-yard, and then to reconstitute him as head of the Detective Department in the Home Office, to leave Sir Charles Warren to bear the brunt of popular displeasure, while, in reality, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Monro were depriving him of all authority, was unworthy of an English gentleman and a Minister of the Crown.

The papers this morning are discussing who is likely to be the new Chief Commissioner. That is of less importance than the question who is to be the new Chief Commissioner's master. Whatever doubt may have prevailed before last night, no one can now affect to ignore the fact that the Home Secretary is the only Chief Constable for the metropolis. Mr. Matthews tells us in effect that he decides everything, considers everything, and allows us to see that the Chief Commissioner is but a servant at his command. This being so, it is obvious that Mr. Matthews cannot be allowed to save himself from the penalty due from failure by sacrificing Sir Charles Warren. Sir Charles Warren has gone. It is now Mr. Matthews's turn to go. He has not done anything for his party or for his country since he was appointed at Lord Randolph's instance, to reinforce the debating strength of the front bench. It seems to be generally agreed that he has no love of office, and every one, even on his own side, has been expecting from day to day to hear the announcement that it has pleased her Gracious Majesty to remove her late Secretary of State from the Home Department to another place. If Mr. Matthews, therefore, is to go, it is obvious that the sooner he goes the better. It would be absurd for him to remain in office just long enough to appoint a new Chief Commissioner, and then to make way, like Mr. Childers, for a new Home Secretary who may be at cross purposes with his predecessor's Chief Commissioner. As we must have a new Chief Commissioner, let us have a new Home Secretary at the same time. There will then be much better security for harmonious co-operation between the Home Office and Scotland-yard. There is a great deal of work to be done, and it had much better be taken in hand by the new Home Secretary instead of being muddled by Mr. Matthews in the last few weeks of his tenure of office.

Who then should succeed Mr. Matthews? If Lord Salisbury had the courage to break through a tradition by which no one but a lawyer is supposed to be competent to be Home Secretary, he could not do better than promote Mr. Ritchie from the Local Government Board, where he has fully earned his promotion. Lord Palmerston was not much of a lawyer, but he made a very good Home Secretary. If, however, Lord Salisbury should prefer a lawyer, he will find one ready to his hand in Sir Henry James, who spent last Sunday with him at Hatfield. Sir Henry James really saved Mr. Matthews in the Trafalgar-square debate, and Lord Salisbury might well rejoice if he could reinforce the Liberal Unionists of the Ministry by so skilled a lawyer, so capable a debater, and so experienced a man of the world.

ACROSS GREENLAND ON SNOW SHOES.

Dr. Fridtiof Nansen "at Home."

The return of Dr. Fridtiof Nansen, who has just accomplished the unique feat of crossing Greenland on snow shoes, is eagerly anticipated by his many friends on both sides of the North Sea. Few expected that he would survive to tell the tale, and now that he is ice-bound on the Greenland coast we may have to wait until early summer for a recital of his adventures. Meantime, we are able to furnish a few personal reminiscences of this latest Arctic explorer, gathered by a correspondent during a tour in Norway last year under his guidance.

Dr. Fridtiof Nansen.

Dr. Nansen is "at home" in every part of his native land. Throughout its length and breadth he has long been recognized as a man of singular strength and daring. Marvellous stories are told of his hairbreadth escapes. Two winters ago he crossed the mountains from Christiania to Bergen an unprecedented feat, hitherto deemed impossible. He walked on snow shoes, accompanied only by his faithful dog, sleeping when he could in a deserted "soeter," but as often as not passing the night buried in a snow drift, his dog clasped in his arms. On this occasion he narrowly escaped death as he descended the precipitous crags which surround Bergen harbour. Happily his fall resulted only in temporary injury, and the popular belief among his countrymen is that he has a charmed life. In the midst of our summer travels Dr. Nansen was summoned by a deputation of peasants to Vossevangen, as bears had come down from the mountains and were carrying off the cattle. Superstition, combined with fear, prevent the peasants from attacking Master Bruin, but they turned instinctively to Dr. Nansen as their protector.

A typical Norwegian in many respects, he has a deep vein of sombre earnestness in his character. "I am living much in the pine forests: they are so solemn," is one of his most characteristic remarks, uttered in his pretty

Norse English. He is a true child of the mountains and the woods, and passed most of his early days in their seclusion. He travels for days together independent of luggage and great coats, sleeping with the peasants in their wooden huts, or on deck of a fiord steamer, while his English travelling companions crouch in the cabins huddled in rugs and greatcoats. He is agile as a gazelle: with one bound he leaps ashore, and secures the best rooms at the hotels, or jumps bare-backed on the ponies he may chance to meet on his mountain rambles. He is generally known among his English friends as the "Viking"—indeed, he comes of true old Norse blood. Walking along the shores of the beautiful Sogne Fiord at Balholmen, by the Runic stone known as the tomb of Thiuj Bele, he would recite the ancient "Sagas" of love and war, and the gallant deeds of the seventh century hero whose name he bears. He is a thorough Democrat in principles, although of noble birth. All aristocratic titles have been abolished in Norway by Act of Parliament, and in his family the last title becomes extinct.

Dr. Nansen won his Doctor's degree last year by a thesis in which he unfolded his original theories on nerve centres. It was written in excellent English, and was highly reviewed by several of the leading scientific journals of the day. He is also known in Norway as an active champion of women's emancipation. He speaks English, German, and French fluently, has considerable artistic talent and a wide knowledge of our literature and history. His little flat at Bergen is adorned with numerous relics of his Italian no less than his Arctic travels. He is the curator of the museum at Bergen, which contains the finest collection of whales in the world. The entire work of collection and classification has been performed by Dr. Nansen himself; from the fœtus onward through all stages in the whale's career specimens are preserved. For six months he was frozen up with a company of whalers in the Northern seas, during which time he shot fourteen bears and stowed their flesh in ice mounds. However, before the ship's provisions were entirely exhausted, the ice giving way, the prisoners were set free. Dr. Nansen is a fine horseman, and especially delights in spinning his friends over the hills, and in and around the picturesque inlets of Bergen Harhus, on his "carriole," drawn by an English pony. Norwegian driving is exciting at all times, but with a pony that first kicks up its heels in one's face and then darts full tilt down a hill not very remotely unlike the side of a wall—its driver hanging on to the reins from his tiny perch behind—something of the nature of Scandinavian pluck is needed.

Dr. Nansen is unusually temperate both in eating and drinking: as a rule he eschews both wine and tobacco, especially when hard physical or mental work is in view. A curious incident occurred just before starting for Greenland. Two bags made of undressed skins had been prepared for sleeping out in the snow. Into one of these Dr. Nansen and two of his Norwegian comrades crept, and so spent a night in the snow by way of experiment: the Lapps engaged for the expedition lay themselves down in the second. Then the mouths of the bags were closed, leaving only the sleepers' heads exposed. Next morning Dr. Nansen awoke early, feeling very cold, and to his surprise found the neighbouring bag deserted. On looking round a corner he espied the Lapps fast asleep on the snow, and on rousing them they explained, "We were so hot in the bag, we came out here, and have had a comfortable night."

With such comrades on snow shoes Dr. Nansen has apparently achieved the success which his daring deserved. A distinguished post at an American University was offered to him some time ago, but he was determined not to leave Europe until he had traversed "Greenland's icy mountains." His own opinion was that possibly a comparatively fertile interior might be discovered within the massive ice-barriers, and perchance a new race of mankind. The problem, so far as Dr. Nansen is concerned, has been solved. We must wait for the soft breath of spring to convey to us his report.

COUNT TOLSTOI AS GEORGE FOX REDIVIVUS.

(BY OUR COMMISSIONER RECENTLY IN RUSSIA.)

I WAS much more attracted by Count Tolstoi the religious teacher than by Count Tolstoi the literary artist. His later books, dealing with the profounder problems of existence, are disdained by many who bow before the genius of the author of "Anna Karenin." But it was because of "Ma Confession et Ma Religion," excellently translated into English under the title of "Christ's Christianity," that I went pilgriming to Jasnaia Poliana. There is a great charm about "Christ's Christianity." Imagine in the last quarter of the nineteenth century George Fox redivivus in the garb of a Russian nobleman! The spiritual autobiography of the Count seemed to me as I read it one of the most interesting religious books of this generation. A realist and yet a mystic, a rationalist and yet the disciple of the Nazarene, a Russian Count, soldier, novelist, and scholar preaching the doctrine of absolute non-resistance. Was there ever a greater paradox? For many years I have held that the next great wave of religious revival that would influence European development would take its rise in Russia. Here in the heart of Russia has arisen a teacher, who stood at the summit of the culture of his generation and proclaimed in strange, new accents the old-world message, Ecce Homo! There was a bold, uncompromising logic about his liberal interpretation of the words of the Evangel; the whole message was saturated in the Socialist ferment of our time, who could say but that this might be the prophet that was for to come?

THE PROPAGANDA OF NON-RESISTANCE.

Meanwhile the work of propagandism by colportage is actively prosecuted in Russia, and millions of the neatly printed little tracts with pretty coloured pictures are sold to the peasants. As a prophylactic to Nihilism the propaganda is said to have proved very useful. It affords an outlet for the spirit of divine discontent, which is infinitely nobler than that offered by the party of dynamite—nobler, and at the same time deeper. The number of those who embraced the new doctrine in its entirety, who gave up all that they had and lived by faith, working with their hands and living and dressing and labouring like the peasants, was not great; but among those who had abandoned all, the new spirit had borne great and notable fruits in the cause of heroic self-abnegation and a passionate philanthropy which was sometimes sublime.

All this naturally quickened my desire to see the founder of the new school. The bold and uncompromising logic of the Count in advocating absolute non-resistance shrinks from no extreme. Count Tolstoi told me, "You have no right to use force even to restrain a drunkard from killing a child. It was a fault to have admitted the exception, as I did once, but only for a moment."

A NEW THEORY OF GETHSEMANE.

The idea that you may use force to repel violence offered by the strong to the weak is, in his opinion, not only un-Christian, but grossly inconsistent. "Who are you who propose to repel violence?—you who lived in ceiled houses and fare sumptuously every day—you are a fine set of people to talk of repressing violence and of preventing wrong. Wash your own hands first; make yourself clean from violence; give up the wealth which you have beyond that of the labourer, and then perhaps you may talk of resisting the violence of other men." The idea of redressing violence by violence is, he contends, not Christian, but chivalrous. Better let a child be killed by a brutal assailant than put yourself in the wrong by smiting him to the ground by violence. I put to him the familiar objection as to what was Christ's meaning when, before going down to Jerusalem, he asked if there were any swords in his little company, and when being told that there were two, replied, "It is enough." Count Tolstoi's answer was certainly not deficient in audacity. "Christ," said he, "certainly asked for swords, and his words seem to me to imply not less certainly that He meant them to be used probably for repelling the attack of robbers in the defiles through which he had to pass on his way to Jerusalem. But therein He fell, and violated his own precepts. Hence the bitter remorse and penitence of Gethsemane, which was due, in my opinion, to his poignant sorrow at the faithlessness which led him to contemplate resorting to the sword even in self-defence."

JUDGE NOT THAT YE BE NOT JUDGED.

As for capital punishment, Count Tolstoi roundly told me that if I ever advocated taking a human life, even though it were that of the worst murderer, and the foulest criminal, I was like Peter, who denied his Lord. "'Who art thou that judgest?' You have no right to judge. No, not even the worst of men. If you take your brother's life you are a murderer, no matter under what form of words you cloak your crime. You reply that some men may become like ravenous beasts, and that their destruction may be necessary. But that is just what Christ condemned explicitly when He said that who soever shall say to his brother 'Raca' shall be in danger of the judgment. As for saying that such a man is a trouble and a nuisance to his neighbours, remember that so have been regarded the best of men. Do you think that Christ was not regarded as a great nuisance and a trouble by His brothers? The household went on quietly until He began to make a stir."

The idea of Count Tolstoi is that any external pressure for the restraint of any human action is open to the same arguments which are used against religious persecution. All punishments are in their nature persecution. Murder, robbery, and brutal crime, these are to him as much within the free choice of man as the rival theories of transubstantiation and of the Atonement. To use the sword to repress arson differs in no whit in principle from the *auto da fé*. You can only punish when you judge, and you have no right to judge. Each man is responsible solely to God. His fellow-men may argue with him and endeavour to constrain him by argument and by passive resistance; but no violence, no force must be used to give effect to their conclusions.

THAT FALSE IDOL—GOVERNMENT.

Count Tolstoi is equally opposed to all taxes. Taxation can only be collected by force, and all force is forbidden by Christ.

In that case I ventured to suggest there would be no State and no Government.

Count Tolstoi at once rejoined: "And there is no such thing as a State, as a Government. It is a humbug, this State. What you call a Government is mere phantasmagoria. What is a State? Men I know; peasants and villages, these I see; but Governments, nations, States, what are these but fine names invented to conceal the plundering of honest men by dishonest tchinovniks and the murdering of peaceful men under the phrases of mobilization and war? If men would not be silly as to bow down and worship this false idol, Government, how simple all things would become! All our difficulties come from that. We obey not Christ, but the Government. Everything wrong comes from that. The day when

men determine to obey not the Government but Christ these difficulties will disappear."

"For instance, Russia's difficulty with Poland; England's with Ireland?"

"Our difficulty with Poland only consists in the fact that the peasants are stupid enough to allow themselves to be carried off from their homes, thrust into uniforms, and to shoot dead their brothers who speak Polish and live in Poland. If they refused to leave their village, or to shoulder a rifle or kill their brother at word of command, where would be the Polish difficulty? There would be no Polish difficulty. All difficulties come from disobeying Christ."

Visions of contumacious Quakers who refused to carry arms in the seventeenth century, which I had read in Sunday-school books when a child, flitted before me as he talked, and I asked him whether any Russians refused to serve in the army.

How Wars will Cease.

"Sometimes," he said. "There was a friend of mine, a young man, who was drawn for the army, and who refused to take the oath of obedience. 'Swear not at all,' said he, 'is the command of Christ. How can I swear? I will not swear.' So the first thing they did was to put him into a madhouse. Then they sent to him popes and others to argue with him; but they could not argue away the plain words of Christ. They sent him to Odessa to the artillery, but they could make nothing of him. So they sent him to Tashkent, where he spoke to the officers, bearing testimony to Christ's law. They ordered him to put on a sabre, but he refused. So then they sent him to prison, where he remained twelve months. After that they let him go, and he is now free. What he did others can do, and when they all do it, there will be no more wars. In one hundred years, I think, wars will cease from this cause, and we shall look back at war as we now look back at torture, wondering how mankind could be so stupid as to tolerate it." The early Christians, Count Tolstoi maintains, recognized that no Christian could be a soldier; it was only when they ceased to be Christians that they ventured to become soldiers. That is so plain to him that he cannot understand how any one can deny it.

The Nightmare-State.

To him, as to Auberon Herbert, the State is a hideous simulacrum, a kind of horrid nightmare, whose influence is only evil. It is due, no doubt, in his case to the fact that in Russia the life of the people is affected very little by the State, excepting when it takes taxes and makes wars. "My views," said he, "are simply the application of the words of Christ to the things of this life, but they are also the outcome of Russian experience. Our life is in the villages. What would it matter to these peasants if St. Petersburg and Moscow and all that is called Government were suddenly swallowed up by an earthquake? For each of these peasants life would be better, not worse. There is a little story I want to write some day—the experience of a Robinson Crusoe commune—which illustrates that point. A commune emigrated to Siberia as an entire commune. The Government gave what it called assistance and directions, which only made trouble, but malgré the Government the emigrants at last crossed the Oural. There they got leave from the Kirghaz to occupy the land and sow rye for one year. They harvested the rye and then moved on. At last they came to some waste land, and they decided to settle there. They sent to the Governor of the district to ask leave. His tchinovniks took bribes, and then it was discovered that some one owned the land on which they had settled, and that they could not stay there. So on they went until they crossed the Russian boundary, and settled in China. They did not know that they were in China, and they sent to tell the Governor that they had chosen a site for their village. The Governor did not know the place, and they were left alone. They remained there for fifteen years, living happily and peacefully without ever hearing a word from the Government, until it was reported to the Governor that they were Russian colonists, and that they ought to be within the Russian frontier. Then taxes were put on, and they had to furnish soldiers. Now wherein was this Robinson Crusoe commune the better off for the Government? Was it not entirely worse off when the Government came to it? So it is with all of us. What is the use of a Government? It is of no use; it is worse than useless."

We crossed as we talked a highway in good repair that ran from Toula to Kieff. "Who made this road?" I asked.

"The Government," he replied.

"Then the Government does at least do some good," I remarked, "if it makes roads?"

How to Help Men.

"Oh," said he carelessly, "it is always on the lookout to discover or invent a motive for its existence; but in these things, as in railways and in agricultural exhibitions, and in national education, the Government goes too fast. Why make these things before the people learn the need of them? When they know they need them they will make them without the Government. All this springs from a false idea with which men deceive themselves that they can take short cuts to improvement, and that by violence you can mend each other. You cannot do it. All improvements must begin from the inside. By working the other way, from the outside, you undo your work. One of the greatest delusions of the world is that you can by material means help men. It is impossible. It is as if you would lift everything on a table by lifting, not the table, but the table-cloth. To help men, what is that? It is to make them more loving, more kindly, more like Christ. The only true life is to love, and the more we love the more we live. All other things are but semblances which are not, and which will pass away. The only real thing is the love which you have for your fellow-creatures. That alone is. And so certain am I of this, that if you were to offer me a million roubles in one hand, for me to expend in giving more land and building better houses and supplying with library and schools and all advantages every peasant in Jasnaia Poliana, and with the other were to offer to raise the moral standard of the peasants by only one degree, I would accept the latter and discard the former. For the latter would really be good, and by one degree it would make the people happy. But a million roubles might not make them happy; it might even make them more miserable."

*THREE ILLUSTRATED GIFT BOOKS.**

MR. NIMMO sends us three publications well calculated to suit a variety of persons in search of Christmas gifts. Without containing very much that is original they each in a different way are undoubtedly attractive. M. Uzanne's "Mirror of the World" is suitable for the drawing room table of the average æsthetic Briton. Each page contains an illustration, some plain, some coloured, all more or less graceful and sufficiently French in some cases to provoke a smile in a matter-of-fact *milieu*. Its price of three guineas, and the nature of its contents and illustrations, will limit the number of buyers of the "Memoirs of Count Grammont." Here the etchings on India paper are as delicate as the subjects of them are sometimes indelicate. They represent the incidents of a more or less scandalous character which Grammont delighted to chronicle, and which must be of intense interest to numerous scions of the British aristocracy whose boast it is to be descended from the miscellaneous ladies whose doings and undoings the Frenchman describes with all the gusto of a special correspondent at the Court of Charles II. The volume is one of the handsomest *éditions de luxe* that have yet been issued, and will naturally and suitably ornament the bookshelves of our nobles.

Of a different and more wholesome type is the new edition of John Major's text and notes of the "Complete Angler" of Walton and Cotton. This is one of the most desirable cheap volumes that we have seen in recent days. It has been printed by the Ballantyne Press, as exquisitely as was the original edition of John Major by W. Nichol, of Cleveland-row, in 1823; and, as a copy of proofs of that early edition is now worth at least £10, it is agreeable to have so excellent a substitute provided for 8*s*. 6*d*. Of course, it is not the same thing; Major's work was a labour of love from beginning to end, and the etchings and woodcuts of the reprint, though very beautiful in their way, cannot presume to compete with the peerless originals. Still, any modern angler who has the copy, and who has also one of the excellent facsimiles recently published by Mr. Quaritch and Mr. Elliot Stock respectively of the first edition of "The Compleat Angler," as issued in 1653, has the means of forming a very good independent judgment on the most popular of sporting classics. Mr. Nimmo has not been content, however, with giving us the work of Walton, Cotton, and Major. He has thrown in, with what really appears great generosity, a reprint of the "Practical Fly-fisher," by John Jackson, of Tanfield Mill. It is not necessary to tell a Yorkshireman who was John Jackson and where is Tanfield Mill. Somehow or other Mr. Nimmo has acquired the ten copper-plates on which that experienced fisher depicted the various flies and midges that the fish took on the river Ure, above Ripon, some fifty years ago, and though we have never seen, and few people probably possess, Jackson's original work, it would be hard to surpass these extremely delicate, hand-coloured representations in which, on the same page, we see depicted, first, the clocks, gnats, spinners, and stingers, which he observed playing on the water, and in each case beneath them the artificial simulacra of the same insects attached to the most fairy-like of hooks, and armed to allure the grayling of the North Riding. Of the three volumes which we are noticing, it is probable that the third, though the smallest and the cheapest, will have most attractions for the buying public.

"Art and Letters."

Art and Letters (Boussod, Valadon) is a rather disappointing number this month. The get up of this periodical is so sumptuous, and its illustrations so far distance all competitors, that it seems a pity they should not be of more general interest. M. Paul Bourget inaugurates the number with his sketch of Gladys Harvey—the story of a *demi-mondaine*, who is also a "femme incomprise." ("Demi-monde" is, by the way, curiously anglicized as "half-world.") There follows a review of the work of the painter Albert Besnard (a clever etching from whom forms the frontispiece of the volume). "Zorah" is a dramatic tale of a young Egyptian girl, a servant in Cairo, whose love and terrible revenge are equally tragic. Then there is a continuation of the history of "The Opera before the Revolution," and, lastly, an interesting description of a tour among the Abruzzi—the unvisited population of the Apennines—where people still cling to the picturesque costume of the Old Masters—and where "the landlady refused to be paid in gold, as she had never seen anything but paper money," and ecclesiastical authority had to be called in to settle the matter.

* "The Mirror of the World." By Octave Uzanne. "Memoirs of Count Grammont." Notes by Sir Walter Scott. "The Complete Angler" of Isaac Walton and Charles Cotton. (John C. Nimmo: 1888.)

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

There was one very charming point in Mr. Smith's answer to Mr. Labouchere yesterday about the relation of the Government to the Parnell Commission. Both sides, he declared, have been treated by the Government alike, for Mr. Lewis, no less than Mr. Soames, has been given facilities for inspecting official documents, "unless where, *in the opinion of the law officers*, the information sought was privileged from disclosure in the interests of the public service." But what is "the opinion of the law officers"? Why, the opinion of the Attorney-General —*i.e.*, the opinion of the counsel for the *Times*. So that what Mr. Smith's equality comes to is this, that Mr. Lewis has access to all such documents as the counsel on the other side chooses! Oh, generous Government, most generous Government!

We are surprised that none of the speakers in the subsequent debate on the Attorney-General's double-practising availed themselves of the conclusive argument furnished by Mr. Smith's answer. The law officers of the Government have had to decide, it seems, what official documents should be disclosed. Thereupon arises this dilemma. Either the Attorney-General was consulted; in which case the thing was reduced to a farce, as we have just explained: or he declined to be consulted, in order to avoid the invidiousness of his position; in which case his duty to the Government was postponed to his duty to a private client. It would be interesting to know, and Mr. Labouchere should to-night ask, upon which horn of this dilemma the Attorney-General did in fact impale himself.

Last night in the House, when asked to explain how it was that Mr. Poland had struck out of the case which is to raise the question of Trafalgar-square in the Law Courts, Sir Edward Clarke promised:—

> The Government would give all the assistance in their power to have the largest questions raised that were involved in that case.

It remains to be seen whether the word of the Solicitor-General will be kept better than the pledges of the Home Secretary. Hitherto Ministers have never given a promise about Trafalgar-square without breaking it. This time, however, they had better keep their word. Otherwise it will be necessary to go to the Square again in order to raise the question anew.

The value of Mr. Gladstone's visit to the Midlands is to be speedily put to the test. It has for some time been rumoured that Mr. Kynoch intended to resign his seat for Aston Manor, and this morning the rumour is formally confirmed. Now, Aston Manor is not only a Midland constituency, but it is emphatically an index constituency. Here are the figures of the two last elections:—

	1885.	1886.
Liberal	4,241	2,713
Tory	3,088	3,495
Majority	1,153	782

A Liberal majority of 1,153 in 1885 became a Tory majority in 1886 of 782. If we are to win the next General Election, we must win Aston Manor now, or at any rate go some way towards "as in 1885." Hence the importance of the impending contest.

Another constituency where there ought soon to be a by-election is King's Lynn. The Tory majority at the by-election in August, 1886, was 255. At the General Election it was 271. In 1885 it was 170. Under the circumstances of the case a Liberal win now ought not to be impossible.

The old fogies of the Geographical Society listened last night to an extremely interesting lecture from Mr. H. H. Johnston on the region of the Oil Rivers, what would, in fact, be the delta of the Niger if it were only shaped like a Greek big D. Indeed, Mr. Johnston's story, illustrated as it was by numerous photographs, was so amusing as well as instructive that the President was struck speechless, and was unable apparently to put into words the keen appreciation of the audience. The lecture consisted mainly of an account of the residence of the youthful Consul (he looks as young as ever) at Old Calabar, a residence which was chiefly composed of long tours in a native canoe up the various streams which connect the Niger and the ocean. Sometimes he was hugged, sometimes he was hunted, by the cannibals who inhabit those regions, but in all emergencies he put up his white umbrella and assumed his smile, and those specifics were proof against all hostility. He tells us that the climate of the Lower Niger is not so bad as it is painted, and that it will be soon acknowledged to be no worse than that of any other tropical country. Mr. Johnston should deliver his lecture to popular audiences in some of the large provincial towns; there is something rather flat and depressing in the half-filled theatre of the Geographicals. At Liverpool or Manchester he would have a magnificent reception and overflowing audiences. He has a good deal of humour—a rare gift in lecturers.

We hope Mr. Hunter will repeat the question which he asked last night about a pardon in connection with the Whitechapel murders, but which Mr. Matthews omitted to answer. The only free pardon yet offered applies to the last murder of the series; in which there is very little reason to suppose that the murderer had any accomplice. On the other hand, in the first murder of the present undiscovered series, the dying testimony of the murdered woman was that several persons were concerned. Yet in this case no pardon has ever been offered. What clearer illustration could there be of the unintelligent way in which the authorities set about the detection (or rather non-detection) of crime?

The saving of trouble and expense is no doubt an admirable thing in its way; but we could wish that a little more of them had been expended at the coroner's inquest on the latest East-end victim yesterday. Two questions in particular arise, neither of which was discussed. The first is, was the murder committed at night or in broad daylight? One witness was positive that she saw the murdered woman alive between eight and nine on Friday morning, and her evidence—lightly brushed aside by the police as a mistake in the day—received strange confirmation in a statement made to the authorities last night. If her evidence be true, the cries of "Murder!" heard early on Friday morning can be nothing more than disordered imaginings; while Inspector Abberline's surmise that the murderer made a great fire to light him in his damnable work is only a piece of futile theorizing.

The second question is not less important. What is the real personal appearance of the man seen with the murdered woman about midnight on Thursday and on Friday morning? While the descriptions agree pretty fairly in the main, they differ considerably in detail. They ought to have been carefully compared and collated. Given the time of the murder, together with a description of the suspected person, and the public would have something to work upon. Dr. Macdonald talked quite hopefully of the police-court. We fear the chances of "Jack the Ripper" finding himself in the clutch of the iron arm of the law are as remote as is the possibility of finding a man less fitted to be Chief Commissioner than Sir Charles Warren, or a more inefficient Home Secretary than Mr. Matthews.

Mr. Hang Theology Rogers, the famous rector of Bishopsgate, seems to be equally ready to hang morality, liberty, and everything else that stands in his way. In the *Times* this morning he calmly proposes, as a means of "remedying the disorderly and depraved lives which the unfortunates lead," that—

> All these women who ply the meretricious trade should be registered, and if need be licensed. I know the cry that will be raised against this, but I ask, are the interests of society to be sacrificed to a blatant prudery? Secondly, there should be a house to house visitation (if necessary) by the police—police dressed as the "new police" were when they were first introduced by Sir Robert Peel, in the dress of civilians—men set apart for the work, going in and out among the people and mingling with them.

What a "remedy"! Police spies in plain clothes, a new *police des mœurs*, in short, with licensed harlotry, as a means of solving the problem of these "disorderly and depraved lives"! That is a fine suggestion indeed to come from a minister of religion, even though he does happen to be rector of Bishopsgate.

Fortunately there is no chance of the rector's infamous proposition being listened to even for a moment. In England, just after we have repealed the C.D. Acts, we are not going to establish a new order of ministers of the State in the shape of fallen women licensed to carry on their dreadful calling by the same authority as that which licenses the Rev. W. Rogers to preach. Of course it may be "blatant prudery" in his eyes to object to the establishment of houses of ill-fame as State institutions, as patronized, licensed, and controlled by the State as parish churches, but to most Englishmen, and to nearly all Englishwomen, the proposition is equivalent to a negation of God, a blasphemy against humanity, and an effacement of the moral law.

The Monday Pops opened well with a redecorated hall (a little loud), a crowded audience (not loud enough to wrench an encore from Fanny Davies or Lady Hallé), and a very good programme. We understand that the order of the day, or night, at the Pops this season is to resist encores—a good rule—though sometimes best honoured in the breach. Miss Davies got through Beethoven's elaborate Theme with Variations with great spirit and mastery, but, though always heard with profound respect, these varied exercises sound undeniably heavy at this time of day, and hardly needed twelve pages of programme-print by way of analysis.

This is, as Oliver W. Holmes would say, what every one thinks and nobody says. Professor Mackenzie's violin and pianoforte pieces, admirably played by Lady Hallé, were new to most people present—graceful, musicianly, and effectively written for the instrument: as, indeed, they were bound to be, coming from the pen of a gentleman who, himself, in his earlier days, starred it in the provinces as a solo violinist. Miss Liza Lehmann was the vocalist—she sang some of her own songs. Schumann's rich Trio in D minor came last, and retained almost every one seated down to the end.

Lord Knutsford is (or professes to be) entirely in the dark as to why the people of Queensland should "object to the appointment of a gentleman of high character who has administered responsible government with great discretion and success." He has requested the Queensland Ministry by telegraph to enlighten him—a request to which Sir Thomas McIlwraith is likely to accede with considerable gusto. Meanwhile Lord Knutsford will find most of the information he wants in the article from the pen of a well-informed correspondent which we publish in another place. But does not the Colonial Office stand self-condemned when it either confesses or professes itself entirely unable to understand an opposition which is the inevitable result of the essential features of the colony in question?

Meanwhile, if no better case can be made out for the Governor-elect of Queensland than the one supplied by the *Times* this morning, he is in a bad way indeed. Here is what the Unionist organ says by way of crowning its case for Sir H. A. Blake:—

> The son-in-law of the late Mr. Bernal Osborne is pretty sure to make of Government House a social centre.

We are firm believers in the hereditary transmission of qualities, but it is a novel doctrine indeed that a man inherits the gifts of his wife's father!

WHY QUEENSLAND OBJECTS TO BLAKE.

BY J. F. HOGAN, AUTHOR OF "THE IRISH IN AUSTRALIA."

To rightly understand the motives underlying the indignation and astonishment of the Queensland Ministry, Parliament, and people at the contemplated appointment of Sir Henry Arthur Blake as their future Governor, it is necessary to bear in mind (1) that, for the first time in Australian history, an avowedly National party was returned to power by a large majority at the late Queensland General Election, (2) that one of the principal planks in the platform of this newly developed party is the prevention of any further playing fast-and-loose with Australian interests, either by political or permanent officials in Downing-street, (3) that Sir Thomas McIlwraith, the organizer of this powerful party, and the first Premier of a "National Ministry" in Australia, is, like the great majority of his Scottish fellow-countrymen, an ardent sympathizer with the cause of Irish autonomy, (4) that no fewer than four of his ministerial colleagues are Irishmen in full sympathy with the legislative aspirations of their native land, (5) that the Irish element forms a potent and well-organized fourth of the total population of Queensland, and (6) that the Irishmen of Queensland are well-known as the most intensely Nationalist of the million of Celts that now inhabit the Australian colonies.

The mere categorical statement of these incontrovertible facts of recent Queensland history is sufficient to show the utter stupidity, not to use a harsher term, of sending a man with the character and record of Sir Henry Arthur Blake to represent her Majesty in the youngest but most Radical of the Antipodean colonies. The experiment of appointing an ex-administrator of coercion in Ireland as Governor would be attended with considerable risk in any of the legislatively independent Australian colonies, but in Queensland it is practically equivalent to the tossing of a lighted torch into an open barrel of gunpowder. The general community of Queensland abominate the very idea of coercing a people into obedience to laws framed in direct opposition to the wishes of 90 per cent. of that people's parliamentary representatives. The Irishmen of Queensland loathe and execrate those heartless officials like Sir Henry Arthur Blake, who, in the prostituted names of law and order, were ever ready and willing to ride roughshod over peaceable citizens in public meeting assembled, and to ruthlessly demolish the cabins of the people at the bidding of insatiable cormorants of the Clanricarde type. For the sake of Sir Henry Blake himself, Lord Knutsford should have stopped and paused awhile before placing him over a community that would be certain to treat him like the leper of old. The fact that the leaders of both sides in the Queensland Parliament are unanimous in condemning the appointment is an authoritative index to the depth and intensity of the public feeling that has been aroused by this latest exhibition of Tory stupidity. Of course, Lord Knutsford will have to eat humble pie, and withdraw his most undesirable nominee to the Queensland Governorship. Sir Thomas McIlwraith is not the man to stand any more nonsense from the Colonial Office. When he was last in power he annexed New Guinea in the interests of Australia in general, but his action was ignorantly repudiated by the Colonial Office, with Lord Derby at its head. What was the result? Germany saw her opportunity, and immediately seized the northern half of the island, which she still retains. Then when the mischief was done the Colonial Office ignominiously consented to the annexation of what Germany had been pleased to leave. Thus the dense folly of Downing-street has resulted in the planting of a possible enemy off the northern coast of Queensland. Once bit, twice shy, and it is not likely that a high-spirited and now all-powerful statesman like Sir Thomas McIlwraith will tolerate another big blunder on the part of Downing-street in its relations to the youngest and most politically advanced of the Australian colonies.

THE TRAFALGAR SQUARE QUESTION.

SIR CHARLES WARREN'S RESIGNATION AND AFTER.

THE Dillon Lewis Liberty of Public Meeting Committee, composed of delegates from Liberal and Radical clubs and associations, met in a rejoicing mood last night.

The committee had come together to consider the progress of the "case" taken for the purpose of getting the decision of a high court upon the legality of the action of Sir Charles Warren in suppressing public meetings in Trafalgar-square. Mr. Dillon Lewis has hitherto fought the battle in the police-courts at his own cost; now a guarantee of £50 for the Crown expenses and a further fund for the feeing of counsel were required before the "case" could proceed in the higher courts. The metropolitan Liberal members, it was announced, had come to the rescue of the committee—in the words of Mr. Cuninghame Graham, "none too soon, the metropolitan members have thrown the ægis of their name around our struggle." Professor Stuart wrote on behalf of the Liberal members, guaranteeing the £50 required to secure a legal decision on the question, and on his own behalf undertaking to solicit funds from his private friends. It was stated that the "case" drawn by Dr. Pankhurst (the chairman of the evening) had been in the teeth of the bargain made by the Government emasculated by the omission of all the most vital points at issue at the hands of Mr. Poland, and it was added that the "case" which would ultimately be tried, if tried at all, would be the work entirely of Mr. Magistrate Vaughan, who had, in the exercise of his discretion, refused a sight of it until the Treasury costs had been guaranteed. Sir Charles Russell wrote:—"I am not sanguine—far from it—that any valuable result will be obtained in the way of legal decision from the stated case"—an observation upon which Mr. Dillon Lewis animadverted. Mr. Conybeare, M.P., who had discussed the points at issue with Sir Charles Russell, expressed his belief that although they had to prove a prescriptive right extending over forty to fifty years to meet in Trafalgar-square, they might not be able to establish a legal right, but they might reasonably hope to succeed, on maintaining that neither the Government nor the Police Commissioner had either by statute or common law authority or power to proclaim a meeting in Trafalgar-square for any length of time. But, as Mr. Dillon Lewis pointed out, the question whether the matters in dispute would get before the Supreme Courts in the present case would greatly depend upon the character of the case stated by Mr. Vaughan. If, said Mr. Lewis, who spoke with considerable warmth of the way in which this question has been treated by Treasury representatives and judges if the "case" is not stated in a way to raise most of the all-important questions at issue, it would become their duty to again go to Trafalgar-square and raise them in such form that no Government by any possibility could avoid them. On the other hand, if the "case" permitted of the issues being tried, it was agreed that a fund should be opened to provide counsel's fees. Mr. Dillon Lewis had hoped that before this some eminent Liberal barrister would have come to the rescue of the movement in this particular.

On the motion of Mr. Cuninghame Graham, the committee (which was largely attended) has expressed its rejoicing at the resignation of Sir Charles Warren. Mr. Cuninghame Graham observed that he did not think the Democracy would sacrifice one iota of its dignity by waiting to see the sort of man the Government put into the post, for in his view the Government only desired an opportunity to "climb down." Professor Stuart's advice was adopted; but the committee emphatically expressed its opinion that no military man should be appointed to the post, and its hope that the new Commissioner will discharge the duties of the office "with a due regard to public liberty and the right of public meeting."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE "INTERNATIONAL" AND THE EIGHT HOURS' BILL.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Now that the *Daily News* has come out as a hard and fast bourgeois, of the buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest type, it is not to be wondered at that in an editorial in the edition of Monday, the 12th, it should have taken on itself to misrepresent the facts of the voting at the Trades Union International Congress on the State intervention for shortening hours of labour. One or two of its statements I should like to traverse. It says that the weight of argument and the majority of English delegates were against State intervention. The majority I do not deny, and is it wonderful, considering how long the trades unions have been in existence, and how short a time the English Socialist workmen have come to the front? As to argument I heard none, and I was present every day at the congress. I heard statements such as the one from Mr. Leicester, that the flint glass makers would cease to exist if an eight hours bill were passed. I heard no figures or facts though in support of this statement, and I fail to see what this has to do with State intervention. It seems to me that Mr. Leicester only wished his trade to work long hours, for it is evident that the reduction of hours, no matter how obtained, was what he feared. Mr. Chapman and Mr. Maddison again did nothing but state their opinions, but brought no facts or figures to back them. In point of argument, the best were advanced by Messrs. Fenwick and Burns, the former stating that against his personal convictions he should vote for State intervention, as delegate of the miners; and the latter stating that, though he had been a member of a powerful trades union for years, all last week he had worked twelve hours a day. Now, as to the votes of Tortellier and Lajin, they indeed voted with the English delegates; but why? Because they are Anarchists, and believe in individual action, even to effusion of blood. Go to, Mr. Robinson: necessity makes us acquainted with strange bedfellows. I knew that you were an individualist, but did not know that you were a sympathizer with the use of dynamite.—Yours, &c.,

November 12. R. B. CUNINGHAME GRAHAM.

THE CONFESSIONS OF A BABY FARMER.

THE story of the murders, in Stockbridge, near Edinburgh, of the two infant children whose bodies have recently been discovered, will (says the *Edinburgh Despatch*), when fully unravelled at the coming trial, form one of the most shocking pages in the annals of crime in Edinburgh. Two persons are at present in custody in connection with the murders. They are Jessie King, an unmarried woman, aged twenty-seven years, and her companion, Thomas Pearson, a jobbing gardener, fifty-nine years of age.

THE PREMIUM.

Jessie King, like her paramour Pearson, has seen better times. They have lived together some seven years now, during which they have gradually sunk, by continued dissipation, into the lowest scale of the masses. Both are given to hard drinking, when money for the purpose is in hand. It appears from the woman's story that about April last, when living in Cheyne-street under the name of "Mrs. Macpherson," she conceived the idea of "farming" a baby with a view to getting a little money from the parents. A customer was soon forthcoming in a servant girl of the name of Gunn, who was induced to bring to the woman King and to deliver to her, for the purposes of "adoption," her illegitimate child, a boy of a few months old, which she found herself unable to keep by her without abandoning service altogether. A premium of £2 or £3 was paid over to "Mrs. Macpherson."

THE FIRST MURDER.

A month or two passed, during which the infant gave its foster parents no end of trouble. It was of a fretful disposition, and this was increased by the neglect of the female prisoner, who was often too drunk to attend to its wants. Pearson, though somewhat fond of the child, frequently repeated his complaints regarding the responsibility she had put upon him in taking it in. One night, on his return from work, he was pleased to learn that a home had been found for the child, Miss Stirling having, according to the woman King's story, consented to admit it. King went out shortly after, with the child in her arms, ostensibly with the object of taking the bairn to its new home. Pearson sauntered out to his usual evening haunt, the public-house. On his return the baby was gone. In reality the child had been foully murdered, and its lifeless corpse was at that very moment concealed in a small cellar or press in the lobby of their lodgings in Cheyne-street, adjoining the door of their single room there. The story of the murder, by the woman's confession, is a horrible one. The baby was laid on its back on the bed. King then applied her hands to the child's mouth and nose, pressing them firmly so as to stop the breath. At first the child struggled violently; but its weakling strength was of no avail. A purple livid hue quickly spread over its features, telling of suffocation. So the deed was done. The dark press in the lobby next the room door, which was rented by Pearson along with the room, offered a ready hiding-place for the corpse. There the child's body was bestowed among some boxes on a shelf, and the door was locked, the guilty woman keeping the key in her own possession.

HOW IT WAS DISCOVERED.

In a few weeks the stench from the body became offensive, and fearing that suspicion might be aroused King resolved to make away with the proof of her guilt. One night she carefully tied it up in a piece of oilskin, and furtively removed it from the house. With that want of foresight and caution so commonly evinced by persons in such a predicament, she conveyed the body no further than to the end of Cheyne-street, where she concealed it in a piece of vacant feuing ground. Here it lay until some boys came upon it, and finding it not unsuited for the game of football used it freely as a substitute for "the leather." At last some one undid the string, and the revelation followed which subsequently led to the arrest of the two prisoners by the police.

THE SECOND MURDER.

Meanwhile, however, the guilty woman had been lulled into a sense of security, nothing having transpired regarding her crime. The want of money and the desire for drink drove her on to a new deed of the same character. The advertising columns of some paper supplied her with what she wanted, and another servant girl, under exactly similar circumstances, committed to the woman's charge a baby of about three weeks old, the premium being again about £3. No time was lost in despatching the second child. It was no sooner brought home to Cheyne-street than its foster-mother—if the title can be applied to a wretch of the character of King—decided to get rid of it at once. She was under the influence of liquor at the time. Requiring (according to her own story) to go out on an errand, she poured down the child's throat some raw whisky, which almost stifled it, turning it nearly black in the face. Seeing the child was half-choked, she promptly resolved to give it its quietus. She first tried to suffocate it by the same means as she had used in the first case, pressing her hands over its mouth and nostrils. But meantime the little thing had recovered its breath, and began to struggle violently, and succeeded in raising a cry. Alarmed at this, King seized a long strip of cloth and bound it tightly across the mouth and nose, crossing it at the back of the neck, and bringing the end round again to the throat, where she knotted it as tightly as possible. In this way the child's breathing was effectually stopped, and it shortly expired. The body was as before conveyed by stealth to the dark press, where the previously murdered baby had been hid, and there concealed. On the press being searched, the corpse of the murdered child was found. King and Pearson were thereupon arrested, and they are now in custody.

MORE BABY FARMING.

In connection with the present local excitement regarding child murders (continues the *Evening Despatch*) information has reached us of an extraordinary case. It is alleged that at a certain baby farm which has been conducted for the last twelve or eighteen months in a remote quarter of the south side of Edinburgh, a surprising mortality has taken place among the babies. During that time eight illegitimate children were "adopted," and one and all have since died. Last year there were six deaths of illegitimate children registered by "guardians" in the southern district. Particulars are given of five registered by one "guardian," and of several others. Most of the deaths are certified by different doctors, and death is attributed to such complaints as diarrhœa, debility, convulsions, and inanition.

At Home and Abroad.

There is much speculation in New York as to the formation of General Harrison's Cabinet. Mr. Blaine, it is thought, will not be a member of it. It is said that he seeks a seat in the Senate.

The University of Giessen has just made Prince Bismarck an honorary doctor of Divinity, his diploma being dated November 10, which was Luther's birthday.

The Empress Victoria will arrive in England next Monday morning from Germany. Her Majesty will be accompanied by her daughters, and will be met at Flushing by the Prince of Wales, who will escort the Royal party to Port Victoria, and thence to Windsor Castle.

The *Courier* of Warsaw states that the ex-Queen Nathalie has bought an estate at Kolno, in Russian Poland, for 1,800,000 roubles, and means to settle there.

The Dominion Government has decided to invite delegates from the Australasian colonies to Ottawa with the view of negotiating for closer trade relations between Canada and those colonies.

It has been notified that the one-year volunteers in the Austro-Hungarian army will not for the future be allowed to continue their ordinary studies during their twelvemonth of service.

Lord Ripon delivered an address at Hackney last night on the political situation, and a resolution was passed condemning the policy at present pursued towards Ireland. Sir C. Russell, M.P., presided.

It is reported to have been practically settled that Sir F. Peel and Mr. Price will be the lay members of the Railway Commission. These gentlemen occupied the same position on the old Commission.

It is stated that Mr. J. Walker, of Cheltenham, has given £5,000 to endow a canonry in Canterbury Cathedral.

Owing to the extremely heavy rain which has fallen during the past three days, there have been serious floods in Devonshire, and two men have been drowned in the Culm Valley.

M. Gustav Roos, agent of Messrs. Nordenfeldt and Maxim, has been at Sophia, and the Bulgarian Government has decided to buy several Maxim mitrailleuses, for experiments. If these answer expectation, the mitrailleuse will probably be adopted for the Bulgarian army in place of repeating rifles.

Mr. Thomson's expedition for Emin Pasha's relief is unfavourably regarded in Zanzibar. The easiest and most practical way of sending relief to Emin is to conciliate the King of Uganda by presents, as that chief could forward any quantity of supplies.

It is understood that Sir H. Blake will not set out to undertake the duties of Governor of Queensland till the specific objections to his appointment, a statement of which has been invited by Lord Knutsford, have been received at the Colonial Office.

Slight attempts were made yesterday to renew the anti-Conservative demonstrations in Madrid. The leaders of the Conservatives, it is said, will threaten to retire on the reassembling of the Cortes if better order is not maintained by the existing Government.

The Cunard Line steamer *Umbria*, which returned to New York after being in collision with the French steamer *Iberia*, sailed again at noon yesterday for Liverpool, having completed her repairs. A tug which has arrived at New York reports that the *Iberia* sank where she was moored.

At Millstreet yesterday John Riordan, shopkeeper, was charged under the Crimes Act, before Captain Seagrave and Mr. Warburton, resident magistrates, with using threatening language to Mr. Jeremiah Hegarty, J.P. The defendant, who denied having used the threat, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

The Kensington Parliament met last night, when the session was inaugurated with a strong Home Rule Ministry. Mr. Edmund Routledge, who formerly filled the office of Prime Minister, has, owing to the calls made upon his time as a candidate for North Paddington, relinquished that position. This post is now filled by Mr. Robert Pearce.

The struggle between the chemical manufacturers of Widnes and St. Helen's and the Salt Syndicate is intensified every day. The manufacturers of Widnes have secured one important advantage. A combination of them have obtained the saltfields on the seaside, at Fleetwood, Lancashire, and in a short time they will be able to supply themselves with all they require.

A broker of Canonbury, named Winks, was convicted at Highgate police-court yesterday of having made illegal charges in connection with a distress for £7 10s. rent. He was ordered to pay three times the amount of his overcharges, and the fee for the complainant's counsel—these sums coming to £11 4s. 3d.—besides the costs of the court.

At a special meeting of the Torquay local board yesterday, it was stated that the rate collector's defalcations on the general, district, and other rates were £3,291. Fifteen hundred pounds of this are covered by guarantees. The collector, who is absent from the country on three months' leave, has been suspended.

Questions are about to be put to the President of the Board of Trade with regard to the operations of certain companies, which propose to distribute the electric light over the Metropolis. It is believed that the plans which these companies have in view will involve an enormous addition to the overhead wires.

Daniel Hand, a very rich resident of Guildford, Conn., has just given to the American Missionary Association a million dollars, to be used for the purpose of educating coloured people in the South. One of the conditions is that no more than 100 dols. shall be expended in any one year for the support or education of any one person.

A deputation introduced by Lord Carnarvon yesterday waited upon Mr. Stanhope, Secretary for War, to point out the advantages of the Churn site in Berkshire for the future meetings of the National Rifle Association. Mr. Stanhope assured them that their representations should be carefully considered.

Yesterday several writs were served on Captain Vandeleur's agent by tenants to dispossess him from holdings from which they were evicted last July, the evictions being held to be illegal. These will be test cases. There are several other notices of actions by the tenants to recover damages varying up to £500, which have been served on Captain Vandeleur, his agent, Colonel Turner, the sheriff, and two police inspectors, for alleged illegal evictions from their holdings.

C. BRANDAUER and CO.'s Circular Pointed Pens write as smoothly as a lead pencil, and neither scratch nor spurt, the points being rounded by a new process. Seven Prize Medals awarded. Assorted sample box 6d., post free for 7 stamps from *C. Brandauer and Co.'s Pen Works, Birmingham.*

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

Tittle Tattle for the Tea Table.

I see that some of the papers speak of Mr. Monro's resignation as if it had been brought about suddenly. This is not so. Mr. Monro discovered long ago that it was impossible to get along with Sir Charles Warren, and only continued in office at the earnest request of the Home Secretary.

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The statement that Mr. Monro may probably succeed Sir Charles Warren is most improbable. Mr. Monro has for some time been anxious to retire from public life altogether; besides, he is unfortunately physically unfit for the post. It is necessary that the Chief Commissioner should be able to sit well on horseback. Mr. Monro's lameness renders equestrian duty impossible.

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Mr. Farndale, the chief constable of Birmingham, whose name has been favourably mentioned in connection with the post, is essentially a self-made man. Originally, I believe, in the ranks, he first came into public notice while chief of the Leicester force. Some time after his appointment to Birmingham he distinguished himself by unearthing the dynamitards. He possesses a fine gentlemanly presence, and his never-failing courtesy and consideration have always made him popular, alike with the men under his charge and the public.

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Considerable disappointment is expressed in Russia that General Annenkoff has not been appointed Minister of Ways and Communications instead of General Imeritinsky. General Annenkoff is the most dashing engineer in Russia; perhaps in Europe. But he is feared and disliked by all the stick-in-the-muds. Hence the selection of General Skobeleff's former comrade in arms as the Minister of Railroads.

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When the Tzar's train was smashed, everything in his carriage was broken to bits. The only thing that escaped intact was the "icon" or sacred picture of our Saviour. That icon will work miracles before long, and will probably be as inseparable a companion of the Tzar on his journeys as the icon from Troitza is of the Russian army on the march.

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Sir Robert Morier was the only member of the Corps Diplomatique who awaited the arrival of the Tzar at the railway station at St. Petersburg after his accident. Judging from the comments in their papers, the Russians have been much touched by this proof of our Ambassador's sympathy.

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General Boulanger goes a-riding daily in the Bois de Boulogne, surrounded by a kind of staff, male and female, who diligently pay court to the rising sun. To an English observer he does not seem to sit as firmly in the saddle as might be wished.

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I hear that the lady in the Walpole breach of promise case claims no less a sum than £20,000 because the heir of the earldom of Orford did not fulfil the obligations into which she alleges that he entered at Constantinople. As he is said to have married a fortune of £10,000 per annum, he will have no difficulty in meeting any award that a jury may make.

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Have Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone become personally reconciled? Every one noticed last week the magnanimity of Mr. Gladstone's public reference to Mr. Bright; and it would seem from the following description (in a local paper) of Mr. Gladstone's visit to the Birmingham Art Gallery that Mr. Bright has returned, even if he did not anticipate, the compliment:—

> The whole party stood for some minutes in front of Bruce Joy's statue of John Bright. Mrs. Gladstone informed some of the party that her husband had that morning received a most kind message from the veteran statesman, now on a bed of sickness. From what I heard, I gathered that Mr. Bright had himself written a few lines to Mr. Gladstone.

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Mrs. Cleveland, it is stated, will take with her from the White House an unpleasant souvenir of her husband's term of office. Incessant hand-shaking has permanently enlarged her right hand to such an extent that she can no longer wear a pair of gloves, but has to have one glove two sizes larger than the other. In process of time, no doubt, a Presidential caste will be developed in America, families which have "passed the chair" being known by the inequality of their hands. The right arm, too, will naturally put on disproportionate muscle, so that the members of this ruling caste will be able to wield, literally as well as metaphorically, "the strong arm of the law."

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Dr. Phillips—the divisional surgeon whose name has so often been mentioned in connection with the Whitechapel murders—is a prim little man about sixty years of age. He is not a favourite with reporters. He is preternaturally slow; and what can be more annoying to the expert stenographer than a wearisome delivery? Then he is pedantic; and the average reporter knows as much of anatomy as of the Sanskrit grammar. I remember well the bepuzzled look of Mr. Wynne Baxter—Mr. Baxter has never been a doctor—in a recent case, when he was called upon to put into writing Dr. Phillips's ultra-scientific account of a recent post-mortem examination.

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Mr. Waugh, the editor of the *Sunday Magazine*, and guardian angel of the ill-treated children of England, has lived for many years in a pretty house in a garden of roses at Southgate. He is going to live at St. Albans, and the old house at Southgate will be in future used as a bank.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE writes about the Soden Mineral Pastilles:—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat. They are especially beneficial to Catarrhal Diseases of the Air Passages. I frequently found them of great service in the case of singers and public speakers." Acknowledged by the Medical Profession the best remedy for Throat Irritation, Coughs, Bronchitis, and Asthma. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., or 15 stamps, from 10, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, E.C.

AT THE PARNELL COMMISSION TO-DAY.

DOCUMENTS TO BE DISCOVERED.

THE DISPUTE AS TO EVIDENCE.

Sir James Hannen on the reassembling of the court this morning at once proceeded to refer to the discussion at the last meeting as to the admissibility of certain evidence. It was proposed, he said, to ask certain employers whether and what reports had been made to them by persons in their employment concerning property in charge of these persons. The court took time to consider, and now had to state the conclusion at which they had arrived. The questions were addressed to the employers of two herds as to what reports they made on the subject of the property entrusted to their charge. He was satisfied, speaking for himself, that there was a misunderstanding between the court and counsel on the subject. The arguments of counsel were adduced to show that hearsay evidence would not be proof of the facts alleged to have been stated. It never was the intention of the court to lay down anything to the contrary. The question which he had expressed an opinion upon, and in which he believed he had the concurrence of his colleagues, was that the fact that a particular report had been made by a person in discharge of his duty was admissible in evidence, not that the contents of the report should be taken as evidence of the facts. It would have a bearing upon the credibility of the witness, for if the person employed were called and were to say that he made no such report that would have a tendency to discredit the facts he came to speak to. If the evidence were carried no further than the statement that the report, was received, it would be disregarded by the court. That was the opinion they had arrived at upon the subject. Another matter was raised—that was as to certain claims made by employers for compensation. In the same way they were of opinion that these claims were admissible as evidence, but there was a great distinction between admitting the fact of the claim as evidence and the proof of the facts alleged in the claim. The fact of a man making a claim would not prove the ground, but it was admissible in evidence that he made the claim at the time, and the grounds upon which he made it. Upon these grounds they thought these two branches of evidence were admissible.

THE CONTENTS OF "THE BLACK BOX" TO BE DISCLOSED.

The President next alluded to the contents of "the black box." They had examined the documents—not absolutely every document, as in some cases they had confined themselves to specimens as representing a class. They were of opinion with regard to some that they ought to be disclosed. He referred particularly to some documents which were alleged to have come into the possession of Mr. Soames purporting to be written by certain persons amongst those against whom the charges and allegations were directed. They appeared to be admitted to be spurious, and were rejected by Mr. Soames because he thought so. From this point of view he was justified in not including them in the documents disclosed, but the court had undoubtedly a larger discretion to exercise in the matter, and they were of opinion that these documents ought to be disclosed on these grounds. It was alleged on the side of those charged that certain documents were forgeries, and the court thought they were entitled to have the assistance which it was conceivable they might derive from the examination of these other documents, because, for example, it might be that the handwriting of these documents produced by Mr. Soames and rejected by him might be shown to be in the same handwriting as the documents said to be in the handwriting of Mr. Parnell. That he only used as an illustration. In other ways they might be of assistance, and the court were of opinion that they ought to be disclosed. The court had also found some documents in the handwriting of Mr. Davitt, and in fairness to Mr. Davitt they ought to be disclosed. It was not necessary for him to point out the bearing of these documents, because the fact of the court directing them to be disclosed to the other side did not make them evidence. If it should be sought hereafter to use them in evidence their admisibility would depend upon other considerations.

"I MYSELF RECEIVED A THREATENING LETTER."

In considering this question of disclosure, they could not fail to see that the inspection of these documents would show what witnesses were about to be examined, and that was not what litigant parties were ever entitled to. They must be careful in their search for truth not to obstruct its sources; and there was reason to fear that the mentioning of names might be an impediment to justice. "I myself," said the President, "several days ago received a threatening letter." "I have received several," interpolated Sir Charles Russell. "No doubt," responded Sir James Hannen;" but the fact that any one should venture to threaten a member of this court makes it not improbable that other means of intimidation may be brought to bear upon witnesses if their names are prematurely disclosed." The Commission decided, therefore, that only the documents mentioned should be disclosed.

Sir Charles Russell then rose and asked for two things: First, that the Secretary should make some kind of schedule of the class of documents they were entitled to see; and, secondly, that they should be supplied with some kind of description of the documents they might not see, so that they might at least be able to form some general idea of their character and nature.

The President replied that the accused parties would be entitled to the documents mentioned in Sir Charles's first request: with regard to the second, he would see what could be done.

The Attorney-General reminded the court that they had decided that these documents were fairly within the protection claimed on oath by Mr. Soames. Sir Charles Russell, therefore, was not entitled to any information about them.

Sir Charles Russell, again addressing the court, said he agreed that in discovery he was not entitled to the names of witnesses; but he was not to be precluded from his right of discovery of particular documents merely because the effect of such discovery would be to put him into possession of information as to who may be called as witnesses. He therefore asked for a description of the documents.

The President then gave a final decision, the purport of which was as follows:—It was agreed that we should examine the box and decide as to what should be disclosed. The matter, therefore, is now in a different position. We have decided that with regard to certain documents brought into existence for the trial of O'Donnell *v.* Walter, you are not entitled to inspection. If, however, we can make an exception in the case of some of them, we shall take care to exercise our best judgment in the matter.

The Attorney-General reminded the President of the documents which had come into the possession of Mr. George Lewis. "We are of opinion that there is nothing in them which calls for disclosure," replied Sir James

(*Continued on page 8.*)

FOURTH EDITION.

AT THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

(Continued from page 7.)

ON BEHALF OF LORD CLANRICARDE.

Mr. Bucknell, Q.C., applied on behalf of Lord Clanricarde with regard to what he had been told amounted to an order by their lordships' court.

"No, no," said the President—"no order has been made."

"Then, if no order has been made, it may be said that I have no *locus standi*," replied counsel. He proceeded to remind the court of how Mrs. Blake had admitted having letters in her possession in which her husband urged upon Lord Clanricarde that reductions in his rent were necessary.

The judges consulted together for a few seconds, Mr. Bucknell remaining silent meanwhile. Then Sir James Hannen spoke. "I really don't see what *locus standi* you have," he remarked. "No order has been made; and if it had, I don't see why everybody who disapproves should be entitled to come before us to argue the question."

Mr. Bucknell said his argument was of a very limited nature, and he was allowed to continue. Briefly, he desired that their lordships should examine the mass of correspondence that had passed between Lord Clanricarde and his agent Mr. Blake, and should order only what was relevant to the inquiry to be produced for inspection. If the whole were produced for inspection, such inspection might have an effect that would be "cruel and unjust" to Lord Clanricarde.

Sir Charles Russell said he should not make any application for the production of the correspondence without due notice. He thought it would be highly inconvenient for their lordships to examine it.

The President (quietly): Stands over for the present.

THE STORY OF A "LAND-GRABBER."

Pat Kennedy was called to speak to an attempt to oust him from a farm at Kilbeg, Galway, from which a widow named Dempsey had been evicted. The witness, who was as clean-shaven as a lawyer, and as low-voiced as a fashionable curate, objected to state where he now lived in Ireland. In reply to Mr. Atkinson, he told a very tedious story, the burden of listening to which was greatly increased by his hesitating, fumbling, jumbling way of telling it. According to the evidence the Leaguers in his district had continuously endeavoured to induce him to give up the farm. In words used early in the struggle, they sought to "evict a land-grabber and reinstate the widow Dempsey and her five orphan children." A hope was then expressed that the grass might wither under his feet, and he was threatened that if he did not give up the farm he would "meet with so and so." Subsequently a meeting was held on the farm, and after the meeting he was advised that if he gave up the farm he would lose nothing, and no man in the country would be so much thought of. He had been slightly boycotted, and for a short time in 1881 he had police protection. But between 1883 and 1886 he met with no annoyance from his neighbours; he believed that the League had been suppressed. About 1886 his stock went amissing, he was again boycotted, and the attempt to get him to give up the farm was resumed. A priest told him what had been "speeched about me," and it was hinted that one day he might be found dead, with his two dogs eating him. Later, he entered into negotiations with the Leaguers for the surrender of the farm; and after attending meetings attended by Mr. Sheehy and Mr. Mat Harris, he ultimately agreed to give up the farm, on the condition that "handwriting" was furnished him to enable him to get grass for his stock.

A CHANGE IN MANNER.

The witness, under Sir Charles Russell's cross-examination, speedily dropped his mild manner, and, almost at the outset, met the questions by the phrase "I object to it." Even to the query "Where do you live?" the response was "I object to it," adding in a mumbling way some objection to letting all London know where he lived. The witness, however, found that Sir Charles was not to be so put off, and "Parish of Tyna, county Galway, Ireland," was eventually extracted from him.

THE EMPEROR AND HIS MOTHER RECONCILED.

I am pleased to be able to announce, says "Moi Même" in the *World*, that the Emperor William is now on good terms with his mother, a reconciliation having taken place between them. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has worked zealously in order to terminate the quarrels and misunderstandings which have distracted the Imperial family during the last six months; and I hear that both the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy earnestly exhorted the young Emperor to become reconciled without delay to his mother, and to treat her with the utmost consideration and with every possible distinction. A variety of matters which have been in dispute since the death of the Emperor Frederick were amicably settled last week, and it is now practically decided that the marriage of Princess Victoria and Prince Alexander of Battenberg is to take place shortly, probably in England, but privately.

HOW THE QUEEN WAS ENTERTAINED AT BLYTHSWOOD.

Sir Archibald and Lady Campbell have, says the *World*, collected and bound in a large volume all the correspondence relating to the Queen's visit to Blythswood, and it is very amusing reading. The negotiations about the visit, the arrangements as to rooms, numbers of suite, length of stay, &c., are all very detailed. The Queen occupied the main body of the house, Sir Archibald and Lady Campbell retiring into one of the wings during her stay. The Queen brought her own bed with her, with which she always travels. A telegraph-office was built in the park, close to the house, which was open day and night, and from and to which there were perpetual messages going and coming.

DEATH OF SIR RICHARD BAGGALLAY.

The death is announced to have taken place at 10, Brunswick-square, Brighton, this morning, of Sir Richard Baggallay, who until his retirement a few years ago was a Lord Justice of Appeal. Sir Richard, who had been ill for some time past, was the father of Mr. Ernest Baggallay, the West Ham stipendiary, who this morning deputed his magisterial functions to Mr. R. A. Gillespie.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

The following Cambridge University appointments have been made:—Mr. F. Darwin, Reader in Botany; Dr. Courteney Kenny, Reader in English Law; and Dr. Routh, Chairman of Examiners, Mathematical Tripos, Part II.

THE MURDER IN WHITECHAPEL.

THE SUPPOSED MURDERER ACCURATELY DESCRIBED.

During yesterday several arrests were made, but after a short examination in all cases the persons were set at liberty. Yesterday evening the police received an important piece of information. A man, apparently of the labouring class, with a military appearance, who knew the deceased, stated that on the morning of the 9th inst. he saw her in Commercial-street, Spitalfields (near where the murder was committed), in company with a man of respectable appearance. He was about 5 ft. 6 in. in height, about thirty-four or thirty-five years of age, with dark complexion and dark moustache turned up at the ends. He was wearing a long, dark coat, trimmed with astrachan, a white collar with black necktie, in which was affixed a horse-shoe pin. He wore a pair of dark gaiters with light buttons, over button boots, and displayed from his waistcoat a massive gold chain. His appearance contrasted so markedly with that of the woman that few people could have failed to remark them at that hour of the morning. This description, which confirms that given by others of the person seen in company with the deceased on the morning she was killed, is much fuller in detail than that hitherto in the possession of the police.

WHY DID THE INQUEST CLOSE SO ABRUPTLY?

Some surprise was created among those present at the inquest in the Shoreditch Town Hall by the abrupt termination of the inquiry, as it was well known that further evidence would be forthcoming. The coroner himself distinctly told the jury that he was only going to take the preliminary portion of Dr. G. B. Phillips's evidence, the remainder of which would be more fully given at the adjourned inquiry. No question was put to Dr. Phillips as to the mutilated portions of the body, and the coroner did not think fit to ask the doctor whether any portions of the body were missing. The doctor stated to the coroner during the inquiry that his examination was not yet completed. His idea was that by at once making public every fact brought to light in connection with this terrible murder, the ends of justice might be retarded. The examination of the body by Dr. Phillips on Saturday lasted upwards of six and a half hours.

The explanation given of why the bloodhounds were not used is that they would be of no use whatever in the locality in which this murder took place. Had it occurred in an open, unfrequented part, the dogs might have had some chance of success.

The police now have no one in custody in connection with the murder. All was quiet in the district during the night, and there is very little excitement apparent. The police are busily engaged following up the fresh information gathered from the inquest. So conflicting, however, are various descriptions of the supposed criminal that there is but slight ground for anticipating successful investigation.

MILITARY CHANGES IN RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 13.—An Imperial order has been issued abolishing the Charkoff military district, and incorporating four of its divisions with the Kieff, and two with the Moscow military district. One of the commands in the Government of Lomsha has been transferred from the Warsaw to the Wilna military district, while the Chokin command in Bessarabia has been transferred from the Odessa to the Kieff district. A ministerial order is simultaneously published giving the details of the changes to be made in the military administration of the districts mentioned in the Imperial decree.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Mr. Justice Kay, in the Chancery division to-day, gave a decision of great interest and importance in commercial circles. The case arose out of the liquidation of the Faure Electric Accumulator Co., Limited, which was started in 1882 with a capital of £1,000,000, and among other minor matters the liquidator asked the court to hold that the directors were liable to make good to the assets of the company £2,485 5*s.*, being the amount of brokerage on 19,872 £10 shares. The case raised the question whether payment by directors of 2*s.* 6*d.* brokerage per £10 share for placing these shares was legal or not. The first directors of the company were Sir Arthur Otway, Sir Charles Clifford, Mr. C. S. Grenfell, Mr. Harvey Ranking, and Mr. Edward Ponsonby. On another branch of the case it was sought to make the directors liable for allowing a transfer of shares to a person alleged to be unable to pay the calls. Mr. Justice Kay said that there was no evidence of corrupt dealing on this point, and dismissed the application with costs. He held, however, that the payment of brokerage for the placing of shares was *ultra vires* and in the nature of a bribe, and ordered the directors to repay the amount with interest to the assets of the company.

BANKRUPTCY OF MR. AUSTIN BRERETON.

At the London Court of Bankruptcy this morning a receiving order was made under a petition presented by Austin Brereton, described as of Barnard's Inn, dramatic critic, late of the County Theatre, Reading; the Theatre Royal, Wolverhampton; and the Opera House, Burnley. The debts did not transpire. The assets were valued at £15.

MUTILATION OF A CHILD AT WOOLWICH.

A shocking discovery was made at Woolwich yesterday. A few months ago a soldier and a woman named Lily Smith, twenty-two, engaged a room at 3, Ogleby-street, Woolwich, stating that they were married; but this appears not to have been the case. Shortly afterwards the soldier was ordered to India, the young woman remaining in possession of the room until Friday last, when she left without having given notice. Yesterday morning Mrs. Pearce, the landlady, burst the door open, and found the body of a child with its head, arms, and legs cut off and missing. She sent for a constable, who conveyed the remains to Woolwich police-station. Mr. Haines, assistant police surgeon, was unable without a post-mortem examination to state whether the child had lived. Detective Alexander and Rogers, coroner's officer, were deputed to try to find the missing young woman, and they discovered her at a house in Ritter-street, Woolwich-common. On telling her that she would be charged with concealing the birth of her child, she stated that it was born a month ago, but had died, and that the legs, arms, and head been burned. She further stated that she was very sorry, and that if she had not been half-starved it would not have occurred. On being taken before Mr. Marsham she manifested great distress, and was allowed a seat in the dock. The magistrate elicited that the coroner would order a post-mortem examination, and hold an inquest on the remains, and he remanded her, to be brought up again after the coroner's inquiry.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will open the Ealing Jubilee Memorial Hall on December 15.

THE LOSS OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP "NANTES."

DEAD BODIES WASHED ASHORE.

On Sunday the body of a middle-aged man was washed ashore in Talland Bay, between Looe and Polperro. A cork life-buoy was lashed around the body, a gold ring was on one hand, and a gold watch in the pocket. From the dress and general appearance of the deceased, together with the fact that a telegram in German was found in one of the pockets, it is probable that it is the body of the captain of the German barque *Theodore Rüyer*, part of whose crew were picked up off the Lizard on Thursday night. Two other bodies were washed ashore near Plaidy Beach, about a mile east of Looe. These also had on cork life-belts, and are probably victims of the same disaster. Both from the appearance of their dress would have been employed in the engine-room. A third body was recovered yesterday afternoon; it is that of a middle-aged man, dressed like the others, and he was presumably an engine-room hand. A cork life belt which he had on has the name *Aurania* painted on it. It is surmised that these men formed part of the crew of the steamship *Nantes*, which was in collision in the Channel last week with the German barque *Theodore Rüyer*. At any rate, a quantity of loose wreckage has been coming in, and among it, driven in between the rocks at Oreston Point, just to the west of Looe Island, are the remains of a large whale boat, painted white. On the fore part of the boat were the words "*Nantes*, Glasgow." It is feared that the crew of the steamer, finding their vessel could not keep afloat, put out their lifeboats, and took to the whaleboat in the hope of reaching the shore, but were swamped in the heavy sea along the coast.

EXTRAORDINARY SAFE ROBBERY BY A LAD.

At the Leicester police-court yesterday an office boy, named Lewis Clarke, was charged with stealing £39 from the safe of his employer, Mr. Curtis, solicitor, under strange circumstances, on the 18th ult. The evidence showed that Mr. Curtis went out for half an hour. On his return the lad handed him half a sheet of note paper, on which was scrawled:—"Dear Sir,—I have had the pleasure to take a nice round sum this afternoon. I am going in a minute to America. Good-bye for ever. It is not the boy's fault, he could not hinder himself.—(Signed) JOHNSON. I have taken the cashbox." It was then found that £39 had disappeared from the safe, and the lad told a strange story of two men having visited the office and committed the robbery. On being subsequently arrested, and charged with the robbery, the lad denied that he stole the money, contending that he picked it up in the road. On being searched £18 10*s.* in gold was found in his possession and a revolver, and £20 more in gold was found in a hole in a field which he pointed out that morning. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

RELEASE OF MR. W. REDMOND, M.P.

Last night Mr. William Redmond, M.P., was unconditionally released from Wexford Gaol. Half an hour previously the Governor (Mr. Morrow) and the prison surgeon went into Mr. Redmond's cell and said a telegram had been received from the Government ordering his release. Mr. Redmond replied that he was quite ready to put in the remaining three weeks of his sentence, and that he wanted no compliments from the Government. The Governor told Mr. Redmond that he was released on the recommendation of Dr. Hadden on medical grounds, in which Dr. O'Farrell, of the Prisons Board, who visited Mr. Redmond on Thursday, concurred. Mr. Redmond on his release was met by Mr. M. A. Ennis, who conducted him to his residence at Belvidere.

FOOTBALL.

THE MAORIS AT NEWCASTLE AND DISTRICT.—After their defeat by Halifax on Saturday, the New Zealanders visited Newcastle yesterday and gained a decisive victory over the home club by four goals and two tries to nothing.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH FOOTBALL TEAM FROM AUSTRALIA.—Yesterday the team of football players who have been engaged in a series of matches in Australia arrived at Tilbury. Out of 53 contests in which they took part they won 32, lost 13, and drew seven. It will be remembered that a painful incident occurred in the tour—R. L. Seddon, the captain, being drowned. Three of the team remain in Australia—namely, Messrs. R. Barnett, A. H. Speakman, and A. J. Stewart.

Lord Dufferin has started on a tour prior to his departure from India.—*Reuter.*

Lord Granville arrived in London last evening.

The Duke of Cambridge left town last evening for Tonbridge on a visit to Sir Julian Goldsmid.

A meeting of the Welsh members will be held at the House of Commons on Thursday to elect a chairman in the stead of the late Mr. H. Richard.

Mr. Gladstone will arrive in town from Oxford to-day, and probably be in his place in the House of Commons at question time. He will be the guest of Mr. Stuart Rendel, at his town house, during the remainder of the session.

Lord Lytton, Lord Cranbrook, Lord Lothian, and Sir Henry James returned to London yesterday from a visit to Lord Salisbury at Hatfield, where they have been staying since Saturday.

A Women's Liberal Association has been formed in the Hornsey division, and the Countess of Aberdeen will preside at the inaugural meeting, on November 23.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Princess Victoria, left town last night for Copenhagen in order to attend the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of King Christian IX. to the throne of Denmark. They crossed the Channel in a special boat.

In the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Music at Cambridge University the following were examined and approved:—G. T. Bennett, Trinity; Hunt, Trinity; Magr. Turner, Corpus; Wise, non-collegiate.

The Archbishop of Canterbury last evening attended a meeting, held at Dalston, in support of the Home Missions of East London, and strongly urged that lay help should be given to the clergy in carrying on their religious work in that part of the metropolis.

A memorial to Mr. Goschen in favour of the abandonment of the van and wheel tax has been signed by a number of members on both sides of the House. There is reason to believe that no final decision has yet been taken in the matter.

The Liberal Publication Department, Westminster, is preparing for immediate publication a revised and official account of the Federation Council meetings at Birmingham, the list of delegates in attendance, and the important speeches of Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. John Morley, Sir G. Trevelyan, Mr. Mundella, and Mr. H. H. Fowler, together with Mr. Gladstone's Town Hall address, his great speech at Bingley Hall, and his remarks to the Irish residents, in response to a large demand for a handy memorial volume of the most successful gathering the National Liberal Federation has ever held.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

HOME RAILWAYS AND FOREIGN STOCKS DULL.—AMERICANS FLAT ON RENEWED CUTTING OF RATES.

In the open market there is a rather better demand for short money, and less difficulty is found in using up surplus balances, still the quotation for advances for the day is no more than 1½ per cent. The discount rate, however, is rather inclined to give way on the anticipation that over half a million in notes will be sent into the Bank of England to-day from Russia. Of course if this anticipation turns out to be correct the receipt of these notes will go far to neutralize the effect of the expected withdrawals of gold for South America. A vessel is also announced as due at Plymouth on the 18th with about £100,000 in sovereigns from Australia, so that operators are rather disposed to take bills more freely. The quotation for three months' bank paper is still 3 to 3⅛ per cen.t, but little if any business is secured at the higher figure.

The principal feature on the Stock Exchange is the heaviness of the departments for American and Canadian Railway securities, the latter having given way in sympathy with the former. Operators in the American Railway market have been astonished at the announcement of renewed rate cutting. Amongst some of the Trunk lines, more especially as the idea has of late been entertained in the market that the rolling stock of these lines was inadequate to carry the freight offering. The calculations of speculators, therefore, have been quite upset, and stock is being offered in all directions with the result that values in many cases show a more than fractional decline, the principal fall being in the Vanderbilt stocks, Union Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, and Erie shares. Markets in other directions are quiet, attention being still largely occupied with the adjustment of the account. Consols are steady, but Home Railways and Foreign Stocks, where changes are shown, are generally lower. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks are very flat, and Mexican Railway issues are dull on the traffic, which is not such a large one as operators have become accustomed to of late. The total receipts amounted to £18,600, an increase of £1,700. A feature in the miscellaneous markets is the continued strong inquiry for Primitiva Nitrate shares.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Rose*: Hull and Barnsley ¾, South Eastern Deferred ⅜, Great Eastern, Great Western, Brighton Deferred, Chatham Ordinary, and North British Deferred ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced*: Uruguay ¼, Egyptian State Domain ¼, the Preference ⅛, Mexican Converted ⅛, and Spanish Four per Cents. 1-16. *Declined*: Argentine Treasury ½, French Four and a Half per Cents. ¼, Egyptian Unified 3-16, Hungarian Gold, Italian, Russian 1873, and Turkish Group 4 ⅛, Peruvian 1870 and 1872 1-16.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Receded*: Lake Shore 1⅝, Union Pacific 1¼, Louisville and Nashville, and New York Central 1⅛, Erie shares 1⅛, the Second Mortgage ¼, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Northern Pacific Preference ⅞, Central Pacific, Norfolk and Western Preference, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ¾, Denver Preference ¾, the Ordinary ¼. New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage ⅝, Mexican Central Bonds, and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ½, Ontario and Pennsylvania ⅜, and Wabash Preference ¼.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Nitrate shares ⅜. *Fallen*: Grand Trunk First and Second Preferences and Guaranteed 1½, the Third Preference ⅞, the Ordinary 5-16, Canadian Pacific ¾, Mexican Ordinary First and Second Preferences ½, and Lombardo-Venetian 1-16.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Higher*: Primitiva Nitrate 1. *Lower*: Imperial Ottoman 3-16, Hudson's Bay, Brush Light, and Hotchkiss ⅛, Mason and Barry ⅛, Mysore Gold, Rio Tinto, and Ooregum 1-16 each

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Fair business, steadier prices, but market quiet. Sales, 10,000. Futures, quiet but steady, one to two points odd.

The River Plate Trust Loan and Agency Company (Limited) offer for subscription 13,350 shares of £20 each of the Monte Video Waterworks Company (Limited) at par. The waterworks were opened in 1871, and since then the company has made satisfactory progress. For 1887 the sum of £12,000 was placed to reserve, thus exceeding the amount of the Government subvention for that year (£11,730), and the dividend of 5 per cent. was consequently earned out of ordinary income.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			Brighton A	129¼	½	London and West.	66½	7½
Consols	100⅞	1⅛	Chatham(Ordinary)	23¼	½	London Joint Stock	39	40
New Consols (2½)	97	⅛	Do. Preference ..	101¼	2¼	Nat. Prov. of Eng.	42½	3½
Reduced 3 p. c. ...	99¼	100¼	North Western....	163⅛	⅜	Stand. Bnk.S.Africa	48½	9½
Local Loan Stock .	102½	3¼	South Western	138½	9½	MINES.		
New 2½ per Cent.	93¼	4¼	Manchester & Shef.	68	70	Indian Consolidated	¼	⅛
India 3½ per Cent.	105¼	6¼	Do. A.	35¼	6¼	Mysore shares	3⅛	¼
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs.	71	¼	Met. Consolidated	75¼	6¼	Ooregums	1¼	⅜
Egyptian Guar ..	100¼	1¼	Do. Land Stock	69½	70½	Cape Copper	6⅛	⅛
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	111½	12¼	Do. District....	33¼	¼	Namaqua	4⅛	¼
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	101½	2	Midland	133⅜	⅜	Mason and Barry..	11⅜	⅛
BirminghamCrp.Stk.	111	½	North British Pref	73¼	4	Rio Tinto	26½	¼
Liverpool	110¼	¾	Do. Def.	52½	⅜	Montana £1 shares	2	⅛
FOREIGN STOCKS.			North Eastern	157¼	8	De Beers, new shares	17	¼
Argentine 6 p. c. ..	99	101	North Stafford	110½	11½	Kimberley Cent. ..	—	—
Do. Hard Dols'..	69¼	70½	South Eastern	132	4	TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
Do. Treasury....	93	4	Do. Deferred ...	103½	⅜	Anglo-American ..	46	7
Austrian Gold	92	2	FOREIGN RAILWAYS.			Do. Pref.	77	8
Do. Silver	63	70	Canada Pacific....	50¼	½	Brazilian Submarine	13¼	½
Brazilian 1875	102½	3½	Can. Pacific Share	36⅜	⅜	Direct Uni. States	9⅝	⅞
B. Ayres 6 p. c.....	93	100	Chic.Midland St.Pr	67	¼	Eastern	12¼	½
Do. Cedulas I. ..	61¼	¼	Denver& R.Grande	18½	¼	Ditto Extension	13⅛	⅜
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1885	100	2	Do. Pref.....	48½	9	United Telephone	13⅜	¼
Costa Rica A.....	92½	3½	Illinois Shares	113½	19½	Globe Teleg. Trust	6⅞	7⅛
Do. B.....	91	2	Lake Shore	103⅞	4⅛	TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
Egypt. State Dom.	102¼	¼	Ohio & Mississippi	22¾	3¼	London Gen. Om.	190	200
Do. Unified ...	80⅜	1	Louis. and Nash...	59⅜	⅞	London Street	13⅝	14⅛
Do. Preference..	100½	⅜	Mex. Cen. Bonds	67¼	¾	London Tramway	13	14
Do. Daira Sanieh	75¼	7	Miss. Kan.& Texas	13¼	¾	NorthMetropolitan	17½	18½
French 3 p.c. Rnts	81¾	2¼	N. Y. Cen. Shares	111¼	12¼	WATERWORKS.		
Do. 4½ p c. Rnts	104¾	¼	New York Ontario	16	¼	ChelseaWaterworks	260	5
Greek 5 p.c. 1881..	83	⅜	Erie Shares	28⅛	⅜	East London.....	197	202
Hung. Gold Rentes	84	¼	Do. Sec. Mort...	103	½	Grand Junction ..	123	7
Italian.....	95⅛	¾	Norfolk &West.Pre	52¼	¾	Kent	270	5
Mexican Converted	39¼	40	N.Y.P. &O. 1st M	40¼	½	Lambeth.....	255	60
Peruvian 5 p.c. '72	15¼	⅛	North. Pacific Pref.	62	⅛	New River, New..	345	50
Do 6p.c.	17¼	⅛	Pennsylvania Sh...	55¼	6¼	S'thwrk & Vauxhal	169	74
Portuguese.....	63⅜	⅜	Phil.and Read.Sh..	21⅛	⅝	W. Middlesex	267	72
Russian 1873	101	¼	UnionPacificShares	65½	¾	GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Spanish 4 p.c.	72 11-16	13 16	Wabash Preferred	27⅛	⅝	Gaslight & Coke A	244	9
Turkish 1854.....	99	101	Do.Gen. Mort. ..	44⅛	⅜	Imp. Continental ..	209	12
Group 1	27¼	8¼	Grand Trunk Sh...	10⅜	⅜	South Metropolitan	300	5
Group 2	15⅛	⅜	Do. First Pref...	65	½	BrushElecLt(£4pd)	4	½
Group 4	15¼	½	Do. Second Pref	46	½	MISCELLANEOUS.		
4½ p. c. 1871	81½	2	Do. Third Pref..	25¼	6	Allsopp	7⅞	8⅛
5 p. c. Defence ..	93½	4	Do. Guaranteed	70	½	Guinness and Co...	507½	10
5 p. c. Priority ..	82	4	Mexican Ordinary	46⅞	7⅛	Hotchkiss	10	¼
Uruguay Unified..	74	½	Do First Pref	120	½	Bryant and May ..	12⅞	13⅛
Virginia Funded ..	39	41	Ob. do. 2nd Pref	77	½	Spratt's Patent....	10⅛	⅜
U.S. 4½ p.c.....	110	11	Lombardo-Venetian	8⅞	9	London Nitrate ...	25	7
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			Varna 3 per cent...	7⅜	⅝	Primitiva Nitrate..	36¼	¼
Caledonian.....	112⅛	⅜	Nitrate Railway ..	29¼	½	Salt Union Shares	4½	¼pm
Great Eastern	68	¼	BANKS.			P. and O. Steam..	65	7
Great Northern ..	115½	15½	Alliance Bank	13¼	14¼	Royal Mail Steam	61	4
Ditto A	100¼	1½	City Bank	20⅜	1¼	Nat. Discount Co.	11¼	¾
Great Western	150½	1	Consolidated Bank	8	½	Hudson's Bay	18¼	19
Hull and Barnsley	33¼	¼	Imperial Ottoman	1¾	⅝	Suez Canal.....	87¼	8¼
Lanc.and York....	116½	17½	London and County	85½	6½	E. & W. Ind. Dock	23	5
Brighton(Ordinary)	142	4	Union of London..	40	1	London and St. K.	40	2

WHY SIR CHARLES WARREN RESIGNED.

How he was Snubbed by the Home Secretary.

A news agency states on the highest authority that the relations between Sir Charles Warren and the Home Office have for some time been strained, but the action of the department in reference to the resignation of Mr. Monro caused the first serious difference of opinion. Sir Charles took exception to certain of the methods of the Assistant-Commissioner, and he intimated to Mr. Matthews that either he or Mr. Monro must resign. A few days afterwards Mr. Monro's resignation was announced. Sir Charles complains that this was accepted without consultation with him, and that prior to the Home Secretary's statement in the House of Commons last evening he was not even aware of the reason assigned by his subordinate for severing his connection with Scotland-yard.

Since Mr. Monro's transference to the Home Office matters have become worse. Sir Charles complains that, whereas he has been saddled with all the responsibility, he has had no freedom of action, and in consequence his position has become daily more unbearable. Although Mr. Monro has been no longer in evidence at Whitehall-place, he has to all intents and purposes retained control of the Criminal Investigation Department. Indeed, it is added, Mr. Matthews last evening admitted that he was deriving the benefit of the advice of Mr. Monro in matters relating to crime, and was in communication with him at the present time on the subject of the organization of the detective staff.

This division of authority Sir Charles Warren has strenuously fought against. He maintains that if the Commissioner is to be responsible for the discipline of the force, instructions should be given to no department without his concurrence. Latterly, in spite of the remonstrances of Sir Charles Warren, the control of the Criminal Investigation Department has been withdrawn more and more from Whitehall-place. Every morning for the last few weeks there has been a protracted conference at the Home Office between Mr. Monro, Mr. Anderson, and the principal detective inspectors, and the information furnished to the Commissioner in regard to these conferences has been, he states, of the scantiest character. The reproof of the Home Secretary last week in reference to the article in *Murray's Magazine* completed the rupture.

Sir Charles thereupon took counsel with his friends, and immediately tendered his resignation to the Home Secretary. Yesterday morning his books and papers were removed from the Commissioner's office, and this was the first intimation in Whitehall-place that he had relinquished the position.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND THE DOMINION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HALIFAX, Nov. 12.—An election to the Newfoundland Legislature has been held at Bonavista, Newfoundland, resulting in the return of Mr. Morrison by a majority of 400. The prominent issue in the contest was confederation with Canada. This is the first popular verdict in favour of union.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN AMERICA.

Mr. Chamberlain arrived at New York yesterday morning, and left a few hours afterwards for Washington. Ineffectual attempts were made by the reporters to interview him on various public topics. His marriage is to take place at St. John's Church, in Washington, this week. The day will be fixed on his arrival there.

EXECUTION AT NEWGATE THIS MORNING.

Levi Richard Bartlett, sixty-six years of age, who was convicted at the last Old Bailey sessions of the murder of his wife, was hanged this morning at Newgate. Berry was the executioner. Bartlett was a stevedore at the docks, and was much given to drink. He had demanded money from his wife, and as she refused to give him any he threatened to "do for her." When she was asleep he got a hammer and battered in his wife's skull, and then attempted to cut his own throat. The unhappy man this morning showed no signs of emotion, and the only allusion that he made to the crime was that he was so besoddened with drink at the time it was committed that he did not know what he was doing. He walked firmly to the scaffo'd, and death appeared to be instantaneous. This latter fact seemed to impart a feeling of relief to the officials responsible for the carrying out of the dread sentence, for the wound in the prisoner's throat from his attempt at suicide had not so fully healed as to remove all fear of its opening on the drop falling.

MR. GLADSTONE AND BULGARIA.

The semi-official *Bulgaria* lately published a biography of Mr. Gladstone, and the editor, in sending the right hon. gentleman some copies of the journal, requested an opinion from him as to the conduct of Bulgaria during the last three years. Mr. Gladstone sent the following reply :—

Sir,—I beg you to accept my thanks for the copies of your interesting journal which you have been good enough to send me. I am very happy to hear that my name is remembered in Bulgaria.

In reply to your request, I can assure you that I have watched the progress of Bulgaria since the war of 1877 with a deep interest. I rejoice to observe how apt the Bulgarian people has shown itself for liberty, and I have acquired the conviction that, should any mishap occur, it will not be through Bulgaria's fault.

TELEGRAPH BOYS' INSTITUTE.

The West Central district boy sorters and telegraph messengers have means of recreation as well as of mental and moral improvement afforded them by this institute, in connection with which an evening concert will be held in the large hall of the 19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers (Bloomsbury Rifles), Cheniesstreet, Bedford-square, W.C. (by kind permission of the commanding officer, Colonel Smith Richards), on Wednesday, November 21. A dozen well-known artistes have promised their assistance; and tickets may be obtained at the post-office, Southampton-row; telegraph office, West Strand; or at any other post or telegraph office in the Western Central district.

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THE PRADO TRIAL DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

The Advocate-General sums up.

The Advocate-General summed up yesterday strongly against Prado. He thought the evidence of Eugénie Forestier not only credible, but well-supported by direct and circumstantial evidence. Prado denied being acquainted with Marie Agutant. Three persons established that he was with her at the time when Eugénie said he went to Marie with a 500 franc note as a present for her. Why did he rush away from Paris on the morrow of the crime, and where did he get the quantities of jewels, part of which he sold at Madrid, and part of which he gave to Eugénie and Mauricette? He was in abject poverty on the eve of the murder, and was able to take Mdme. Couronneau's villa soon after. He robbed a jeweller later at Royan. He had exposed himself to the penalty of death. The Advocate-General often asked himself whether this penalty should exist. However, the penalty was in the Code, and nobody ever deserved it more richly than Prado. It was therefore his duty to demand the supreme expiation, and for the jury to order its infliction. As to Mauricette, she was, no doubt, to be pitied. The Advocate-General never in his life felt more pain than in demanding her punishment. As to the other Spaniards, France, continued the Advocate-General, grants foreigners generous and confiding hospitality; she should therefore treat with the greater severity all those who so ill requited her as to lend themselves to robbery and assassination. Both judge and jury were called upon to show no mercy to the foreigners in the dock

MATILDA II., QUEEN OF THE GIPSIES.

One of the most picturesque ceremonies of gipsy life has just taken place near Dayton, Ohio. This ceremony consisted of the coronation of Matilda II. as Queen of the American gipsies. The gipsies in this country, says a *Telegraph* correspondent, have been controlled for may years by four families, the Stanleys, Coopers, Harrisons, and Jeffreys. These families came here from England in 1859. Stanley, known as Sugar Stanley, the principal member of the first-mentioned family, was made king of all the tribes. At his death his daughter Hagar became Queen. Dying in 1874, she was succeeded by her sister, who was proclaimed Matilda I., but she only lived to reign six years. The succession fell to Jeannette, granddaughter of King Sugar, who is succeeded by Matilda, another granddaughter of King Sugar Stanley, whose accession is now being celebrated. She is only seventeen years old, is 5 ft. 7 in. in height, has a graceful figure, and is a very interesting personage. At her coronation she wore a red silk dress; her hair hung down loosely behind, gathered in the centre with a crimson ribbon, which set off her dark brown hair. Queen Matilda is the absolute ruler of all the Romany tribes in America; her decrees must absolutely be obeyed without question.

LORD LUCAN'S FUNERAL.—The arrangements for the burial of the late Field-Marshal the Earl of Lucan have now been completed. The remains leave his lordship's town residence, South-street, Park-lane, at five o'clock to-morrow afternoon for Waterloo station, and will thence be conveyed to Staines, and taken to his lordship's country seat, Laleham. On Thursday at one o'clock the interment will take place at the parish church, Laleham.

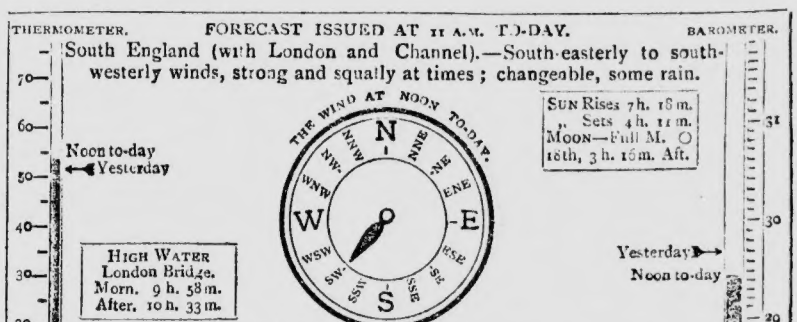
A FATAL PERFORMANCE.—An inquest was held at Leeds yesterday respecting the death of George Oddy, fifteen, who, while performing on a wire apparatus, known as the "aërial flight," at Leeds fair on Saturday night, fell and fractured his skull. He was removed to the infirmary, where he died on Sunday. The jury, in returning a verdict of accidental death, recommended that more care should be taken during such dangerous performances.

DESERTED AT THE CHURCH DOOR.—A young woman, twenty-five years of age, complained to the magistrate at Clerkenwell yesterday that she was married seven weeks ago, that her husband left her at the church door, and had not returned to her. The husband was a youth of seventeen, a greengrocer's porter, earning twelve shillings a week, and his father prevented him living with his wife. The magistrate held that a desertion was proved, and ordered David Stratford to allow his wife five shillings a week.

KING MILAN NOT TO BE CARICATURED.—The editors of all the comic papers of Vienna were yesterday summoned to the office of the Public Prosecutor, and were warned by that official, in his capacity of Censor of the Press, against ridiculing or caricaturing King Milan, either in the letterpress or in the illustrations of their respective organs, on pain of being confiscated. The same intimation has been given to the editors of several non-political weekly papers.

GREAT EVENTS FROM LITTLE CAUSES SPRING.—The accident at Montreux last week was due to the telephone. The reservoir which furnished the motive power of the Chillon electric tramway being so full as to cause apprehensions, the man in charge was telephoned to in the words, "Ne mettez plus d'eau." He did not catch the first two words, and consequently turned on more water, the result being that the reservoir burst, with loss of life and great damage to property.

WELLINGTON'S STATUE.—The granite pedestal which is to hold the new equestrian statue by Boehm of the Duke of Wellington was yesterday placed in position opposite Apsley House, Piccadilly. The surrounding ground has been laid with asphalte and granite, after the same style as Trafalgar-square, and is to be planted with trees. On the pedestal, which is of plain brown marble, are the words "Wellington" and "Waterloo." The statue itself is ready, and will be erected in a very short time. The ceremony will probably be of a semi-official character.



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LAST NIGHT IN THE HOUSE.

BY A SPECTATOR.

IT was quite unexpected by most people. Upon some it fell like a thunderbolt. All seemed to rally from the blow quickly enough. But for some time in corridor and in lobby, and, to judge by the whispers exchanged on all sides, also in the House, people talked of nothing else. Rumour had been busy all day—but so it had before last sitting, and at last sitting it was flatly denied that Sir Charles had done anything of the kind. And now we had it in the bald unruffled certitude of a ministerial announcement. Charles III. had abdicated. Charles III., betrayed by the insinuating Mr. Murray, had "lost his head." "No man," as Dr. Johnson put it, "is ever written down, except by himself."

Mr. Pickersgill and his new-found ambiguous ally, Mr. Gent-Davis, had run neck-and-neck in the race to heckle Mr. Matthews about Mr. Monro, and had got but little from him. The Home Secretary has a fine eye for climax. He bided his time. Mr. Conybeare gave him a better opening. He gently rambled through a few sentences about Whitechapel and the detective system (for the improvement of which, it seems, he is himself incubating schemes), and then, quite calmly and naturally,—I have to inform the hon. member that the Chief Commissioner of Police did on the 8th inst. tender his resignation to her Majesty's Government, and that his resignation has been accepted. Then from the Opposition arose a great and cordial cheer, which smote on Mr. Matthews's ears with an unwonted sound, such as his answers do not habitually evoke. He heard, and smiled to think how well he had got out of the ditch on Sir Charles's back. Some say that the cheers, loud and long as they were, were swelled from more than one quarter of the House. Forthwith there was a great going to and fro among gratulatory members. Mr. Mundella went and sat with Mr. Bradlaugh, in high feather—a unique pair of physiognomies. Mr. Cyril Flower placed himself next Mr. Lawson, and plainly conveyed his congratulations to the family on the fall of the "fantastic failure's" minion. As for Mr. Pickersgill, his spectacles fairly beamed, and even Professor Stuart seemed less sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought than is his wont. If he had taken a turn in the lobby, the invisible cap on his head, Mr. Matthews's smile might have faded away. "In re-staffing an establishment one sends away the lower servants first," remarked a moderate Liberal, not of the party of public meeting. "The one thing has gone now between the Home Secretary and resignation." "Matthews popular for a moment, and with both sides!" cried another. "Only one thing could have made him more so—if he had been announcing his own!" Most notable of all were the words of a leading Conservative, a most distinguished member of his party: "I cannot understand why there is such a dead set against Matthews among all sections of our own side!"

Thinking, no doubt, that he might as well clear himself still further with the public, Mr. Matthews condescended at last to give his explanation—an explanation which drew from Mr. C. Graham a frank acknowledgment of agreement—as to why he has declined to offer blood-money in the Whitechapel case. He did not succeed so well with Mr. Pickersgill in regard to the Canonbury detention scandal; and the redoubtable Radical will return to the point. "Labby" had a little joust with Mr. Walter's old friend about the evidence which (explained Mr. Smith) the Government impartially gave to each side in the Commission. Baron De Worms drew scornful laughter from the Irish benches by his asseveration of good intentions in the Queensland appointment; and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman drew nothing from Lord George Hamilton by confronting him with the vague intrepid threats of the Guildhall banquet.

For the rest of the evening the House was in Committee of Supply: but there was no lack of interest. On the Mercantile Marine vote, Mr. Craig spoke profanely of the Brothers of Trinity House, actually proposing to supersede them by a Government Department. And even Mr. Mundella demanded better accounts.

The "Secret Service Vote" would make a good title for a novel. There is, as politics go, something melodramatic about it. *Omne ignotum pro magnifico*: no accounts are published of the Secret Service vote. Yet it handles a large sum. £19,000 was asked for to complete a vote of £40,000 for this mysterious work. Mr. Bradlaugh, who will insist on taking the poetry out of politics wherever it happens to take the form of an abuse, attacked the vote *in toto*. His colleague of Northampton deprecated extremes, asked for organization and limited power of checking officials, and asked satirically for a Commission to investigate some rather vague charges of complicity with assassins which he threw out against Mr. Smith. Mr. Molloy reminded the House of the revelations in the past as to electioneering with the fund by each party in turn. Mr. Jackson defended the system, and read a style of affirmation or confession which had to be signed by the officials responsible. The division backed the plea by 214 to 94.

Mr. Sydney Buxton made a very sensible and quite impersonal speech about curtailing the Attorney-General's "screw." The office is worth £7,000 a year directly, and £20,000 indirectly, besides prestige, private practice, and reversions of judgeships, &c. Mr. Buxton's case was that, (1) the Attorney-General is paid too highly; (2) and we have a right to expect, even if we modify this, that he shall give to his office all his time, to his practice none. Much of the speech was devoted to proving the two points compatible, and that on such terms we should still get the best men, Mr. Buxton rallying the eye to the main chance which seems to be attributed to the legal politician.

Mr. H. H. Fowler, who disclaimed amid laughter any attack on the legal profession, argued that the country had a right to expect, and that the country's growing legal business demanded, the whole attention of officials who were paid the one as much, the other twice as much, as the Lord Chancellor. Sir Henry James spoke as one who did actually drop private practice when in office. Other more complicated proposals were thrown out under cover of the motion—by Mr. Haldane, for instance, who wanted a complex official in the House of Commons who would be a sort of Lord Chancellor and Attorney-General rolled into one. Some one also wanted a bureau of permanent clerks attached to the office; and Lord Randolph, in a brief speech in his best manner, protested as arch-economist against both proposals.

Mr. Matthews defended the private practice on the ground that "a law officer needs to be refreshed by the free fresh air of the courts." He poetically compared this to the giant "touching mother earth again"—"A very remunerative operation," sneered Mr. Labouchere, as he totted up Sir R. Webster's 10,000 guineas in "refreshers." An ally was found in Mr. Sydney Gedge, who, as solicitor to the School Board, has a right to speak on the subject of lawyers drawing extravagant salaries. The Pooh-Bah aspect of Sir R. Webster was alluded to as an additional ground for the motion, but as even Mr. Stanhope (the Radical of the name) regretfully recognized, the Commission had to be tabooed in the discussion. So Sir R. Webster had no need for the indignant reprisals of a former fight. Finally Mr. Illingworth, having got Mr. Buxton to substitute a merely nominal reduction, Mr. Morley advised him to withdraw it altogether on a pledge, which was given by Mr. W. H. Smith, "carefully to consider the question of salary." Will it come down to Mr. Fowler's limit of £12,000?

The Public Prosecutor who does not publicly prosecute came up next, and consumed the fag-end of the sitting. Mr. Pickersgill cited definite cases—the Wood libel case, the bogus trusts, &c., to prove the office (not the official, he vowed) futile and ineffective. Mr. D. Crawford also attacked, and Mr. Matthews defended, Sir A. K. Stephenson—especially for not advertising Zolaism by prosecution. The question Ought or ought not the office to be combined with that of Treasury Solicitor was asked but not settled; and after a long performance, in which Mr. Smith played the Unjust Judge and Sir G. Campbell the very Importunate Widow with regard to the Salt Ring, the Public Prosecutor was vindicated by a vote of two to one.

ADULTERATION WINKED AT.

THAT adulteration of food is winked at very largely by the local authorities of the country is clearly brought out in the Report of the Local Government Board for 1887-8 just issued. The public do not avail themselves of the provisions of the Acts, and the setting in motion of the machinery provided for the suppression of adulteration chiefly depends upon whether the local authorities choose to exercise their power of procuring samples for analysis. In London generally about twice as many samples are obtained in proportion to the population as in the provinces—namely, one for every 596 persons, as against one for every 1,228 persons. In some of the metropolitan districts, the enforcement of the Acts seems to have been actively carried out—*e.g.*, in that of the Strand district board of works (where one sample was procured for every 131 persons), and in St. Giles's (one in 222). On the other hand, not a single sample was taken in the populous district of St. Mary, Newington, nor in that of St. Martin-in-the-Fields; and in Islington, which is the largest of the London districts, containing a population of considerably more than a quarter of a million, only one sample was analysed for every 2,525 persons. In Rotherhithe, too, with a population of 36,024, only eight samples were submitted for analysis, and two of these were reported as adulterated. In the provinces, not a single sample was taken within the jurisdiction of the magistrates of Berkshire, Oxfordshire, and Pembrokeshire, and the municipal authorities of seventy-two boroughs similarly allowed the provisions of the Acts to be inoperative. The list of these boroughs include such towns as Plymouth, Lincoln, Gloucester, Carlisle, and Oxford. In other considerable towns the number of samples taken are so small as to afford no security against adulteration. Where the Acts are put in force and prosecutions take place, the penalties are so small that they can scarcely be considered as in any high degree deterrent, considering the large profits of adulteration. With magistrates thus lenient, and with local authorities so inactive, it is not surprising that adulteration continues to a large extent unchecked.

Milk continues to be the chief subject of adulteration, dilution by water without the addition of any extraneous substances being almost invariably the means. About 15 per cent. of the samples tested were adulterated. The adulteration of butter by the admixture of foreign fats, and the sale of margarine as butter, continue to prevail largely, but the Margarine Act of 1887 may check this. The adulteration of bread, flour, sugar, and tea appears to be rare, but coffee continues to be adulterated with chicory. In one instance, where a tin was labelled "A real luxury: French coffee in its highest perfection: as used in Paris," this "real luxury" was found to consist of 90 per cent. of chicory and only 10 per cent. of coffee. Little adulteration was found amongst arrowroot, oatmeal, vinegar, and ginger, but nearly half the samples of yeast were reported against, about a quarter of the samples of cocoa, and fifteen out of eighty samples of aërated waters. In this last case, the adulteration seems to have been usually due to accidental defects in the manufacture or the bottling. Beer apparently stands high with respect to its purity, but in the present state of the law as regards the constituents of beer it is difficult for an analyst to report that a given sample is adulterated, unless it has been sold as beer of a particular brand, and thus affording the means of comparison. On the other hand, notwithstanding the lowness of the standard of strength for spirits fixed by the Act of 1879, spirits and water are extensively sold as spirits, and this article shows a larger proportion of adulterated samples than any other, the percentage being 18.1.

The examination of tea in bond by the Commissioners of Customs led to the destruction of 76 packages as unfit for human food. They were teas salved from wreck and kiln-dried. Of 156 packages imported from New York it was found that 150 were teas which were condemned in 1886, and ordered by the Board to be exported, being unfit for home consumption. The attempt to re-introduce them was, however, frustrated. Drugs on the whole are reported upon favourably, and out of twenty-nine cases in which analyses were made in order to ascertain whether medicines had been compounded in accordance with particular prescriptions, there was only one adverse report.

THE PRESS ON SIR CHARLES WARREN.

NOW FOR MR. MATTHEWS.

The *Times* says:—"For the beginning of discord we should probably have to go back to the Trafalgar-square riots, when Sir Charles Warrren clearly knew his own mind, and how to carry out a definite policy, while Mr. Matthews as evidently did not know his own mind, and showed no capacity for action. A rupture might, however, have been avoided had nothing occurred to throw an exceptional strain upon the department. Mr. Matthews says that he is considering the whole system of the Criminal Investigation Department with a view to introducing any improvements that experience may suggest. This is a very lame and feeble announcement to put forth in the circumstances. The public will not rest satisfied with what amounts to nothing more than a promise of languid tinkering at details. We do not know whether Mr. Matthews really imagines that he can stop inquiry with the answer he gave last night—that Mr. Monro resigned because differences of opinion had arisen between the Chief Commissioner and himself. If he does, he is preparing a serious disappointment for himself; and if his colleagues wish to escape discredit they will endeavour to convince him that the whole matter will really have to be dealt with in a very different spirit."

"IT'S ALL THOSE HORRID PAPERS!"

The *Standard* says:—"The general feeling, unless we are much mistaken, among all men whose opinion is worth a farthing will be one of surprise as much as of disappointment. What adequate reason is there for the step? We specially regret the resignation, because it will give ground for the belief, with or without cause, that Sir Charles Warren has wanted the *aplomb* to despise, as it deserved to be despised, one of the most violent and unjustifiable agitations which ever disgraced the less reputable portion of the London press, and the demagogues who draw their inspiration from it. For months past the Commissioner has been assailed with an unscrupulous violence and a shameless mendacity which even in these days of reckless partisanship is almost unprecedented. The clamour originated in quarters from which nothing else was, indeed, to be expected. In view of the increasing degradation of English journalism, it is certain that any public officer who is sensitive on the score of what is said about him in this or that street journal will have a hard time of it."

"ENTIRELY UNSUCCESSFUL."

The *Daily News* says:—"It had become too painfully evident that his administration was entirely unsuccessful, and that nothing could restore the efficiency of the metropolitan police, nor heal the unfortunate breach between them and the London populace but an entire change of government at Scotland-yard. The thing to avoid in the police of a great city is the very thing that Sir Charles Warren was sure to bring into the Metropolitan Police—the military spirit. Sir Charles Warren has succeeded in making the worst instead of the best of a bad system. It is not clear how far he is responsible for the unfortunate division that has grown up between the police and the populace; Mr. Matthews probably deserves a large share of the blame. The police have never been so unpopular in London as they now are.

GLAD HE'S GONE.

The *Morning Advertiser* says:—"The general public will share the feeling of the House, and the force directed by the ex-Chief Commissioner for the past two and a half years will be found very decidedly in line with members of Parliament and the public. Sir Charles Warren lays down his office, it cannot be denied, under circumstances little flattering to himself. The cheers of the Commons last night were an emphatic judgment upon his management of the Metropolitan Police Force."

CAN HARDLY BE SAID TO HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL.

The *Daily Chronicle* says:—"A department cannot be efficiently administered when the authorities are at sixes and sevens among themselves. Sir Charles Warren can hardly be said to have been a successful Chief Commissioner of Police. He has doubtless made the police force a fine piece of mechanism, but the question is whether the clockwork precision with which every movement is performed is, after all, exactly the thing that is wanted. A soldier not unnaturally gives a military character and tone to any system which he administers; but, remembering that our police must always be essentially a civil force, we cannot help thinking that it is better to have a civilian than a military Chief Commissioner."

NO GREAT REGRET.

The *Morning Post* says:—"It would be idle to pretend that the administration of the police force under Sir Charles Warren has been so successful as to occasion any great regret for his departure. It is an open secret that he was appointed because it was felt that a strong hand was needed to repel the growing turbulence of a certain section of the London populace. This part of his duty he has performed with a firmness that has earned him the gratitude of all law-abiding citizens, and the hatred of certain agitators, whose reckless schemes he has thwarted. The animosity of these men has pursued him almost from the commencement of his brief term of office, and has spared no ingenuity in placing obstacles in his way."

WELCOME NEWS!

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—"We are not at all prepared to admit that his retirement will dispose of all existing complaints as to the recent management of this department of our administration; but, at the same time, we cannot affect to conceal our opinion that the step will be welcomed by the public. It was no fault of his that he was lacking in the traditions and training, the temperament and habits of mind, which go indispensably to the making of a chief of police. The fault lies with the Minister who, persisted in selecting him for a post which a soldier, considered merely as a soldier, is and always must be incompetent to fill. Sir Charles Warren's resignation has removed an unsuccessful Chief Commissioner, but he leaves behind him an incapable Home Secretary."

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.
(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, THE ARMADA.
Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Neilson, and Maud Milton; Leonard Boyne, Luigi Lablache, Edward Gardiner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Loraine, S. Dawson, Mervin Dallas, Stanislaus Calhaem, B. Robins, F Dobell, Basil West, W. Uridge, F. Harrison, U. Winter, Fitz Davis, W. S. Parkes, H. Denvil, F. Thomas, F. Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

LAST THREE WEEKS of Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD'S SEASON.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.45. PRINCE KARL. Preceded at 8 by ALWAYS INTENDED.
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.
Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.—LYCEUM.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.30, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7 30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity. N.B.—BETSY MATINEE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)

THIS EVENING at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 204th Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, M. A. Giffard, Banister, B. Harrison, R. McNeill, Bowman, Adlercron, Maunders, G. Arnold, &c. MATINEE of JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, SATURDAY NEXT, and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK 103rd Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Dorothy Dene, Louise Brandon, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY. Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

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TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 241st Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Blanche Horlock. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, at 7.40, LOT 49, and at 8.30, FAUST UP TO DATE. Miss Florence St. John, Miss Fanny Robina, Miss Jenny M'Nulty, Miss Lillian Price, Miss E. Broughton, Miss M. Jones, Miss F. Levey, Miss A. Young, Miss E. Greville, Miss M. Love; Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Mr. H. Parker, Mr. C. Maude, Mr. W. Lonnen, and Mr. George Stone.

GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, Marion Lea, E. H. Brooke, May Whitty, De Solla, &c. At 8, THAT TELEGRAM. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, November 17, at 2.30.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)

EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. JOHN HARE), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by SYDNEY GRUNDY, and entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8 by BOX AND COX. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. SPECIAL MATINEES of MAMMA, SATURDAYS, Nov. 17, and Dec. 1 and 15, at 3.

OPERA COMIQUE.
(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.15, the successful Comic Opera, CARINA. Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Findlay, Ada Dorée, Jessica Dene, Wilmos, Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Halley, and Charles Collette. At 7.30 THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER. Doors open at 7.15. Box-office open from 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY. Doors open at 2 o'clock, commence at 2.30. SPECIAL MATINEE of CARINA TO-MORROW (Wednesday), at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Acting Manager, DOUGLAS COX.

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(Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.)

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AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.15, CHASSAIGNE'S New Comic Opera NADGY. Mdlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and powerful company. Chorus and Orchestra of 100, conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded at 7.30 by QUITS. Doors open at 7.15; Box-office open daily from 10.30 to 5 o'clock. Early application is necessary to secure places. MORNING PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY NEXT, and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2. Doors open at 1.30.—R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

COMEDY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W S. Penley, Mr. T. G Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Scarlett. Preceded, at 8.10, by BARBARA. Business Manager, Mr E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

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At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (732nd Performance.)
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Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.
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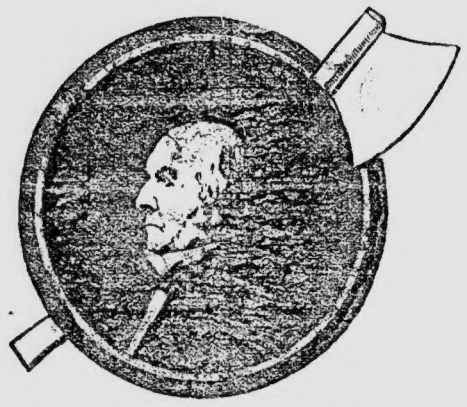

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Mr. Gladstone. (With Portraits.)
The Gladstone Family. (With Portraits.)
Mr. Gladstone at Home. (With Illustrations.)
Mr. Gladstone by his Photographers and his Painters. (Illustrated.)
Mr. Gladstone's Last Visit to Birmingham.
Mr. Gladstone's Handwriting. (With Facsimiles.)
Mr. Gladstone's Bumps.
Mr. Gladstone as a Talker.
Mr. Gladstone's Post-Bag.
Reminiscences of Mr. Gladstone, by one who knows Hawarden.
Mr. Gladstone at Church. (With Illustrations.)

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SAVOY.—THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.0.

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STRAND THEATRE.—Under the management of Mr. C. H. HAWTREY, by arrangement with Mr. WILLIE EDOUIN.—On SATURDAY, November 17, will be produced, for the first time, a Burlesque in Three Acts, entitled ATALANTA, at Eight o'clock. A HIGHLAND LEGACY.—Box-office now open from Ten to Five.

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ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.—COURSE OF PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS.—EMERY WALKER: "Letterpress Printing," THURSDAY, November 15, 8.30 P.M. LANTERN ILLUSTRATIONS.

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Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, *and* DEATHS *are inserted for 5s. each. The* PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or 9s. 6d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union 5s. 5d. per quarter; for India and China 6s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

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THE AMERICAN MARRIAGE BOOM.

A correspondent sends the following additions to the list we published yesterday of American ladies married to prominent Englishmen:—

Lady Playfair	Mrs. Victor Drummond, husband in Diplomatic Service.
Lady Butt	
Lady Plunkett, wife of our Minister to Japan	Mrs. Jack Leslie—husband heir to the baronetcy
Hon. Mrs. Lawrence	Mrs. Archibald Forbes
Hon. Mrs. H. Oliver Northcote	Mrs. Alastair Gordon-Cumming—husband heir presumptive to baronetcy.
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Hon. Mrs. Charles Ramsay	Mrs. Pelham Clinton.
Mrs. Adam } Husbands in the Diplomatic	Mrs. Ritchie—Mrs. Ronald's daughter.
Mrs. Howard } Service	Mrs. Arthur Paget.

A SCIENTIST IN CORSETS.

The *Chicago Dry Goods Reporter* is responsible for the following story of the late R. A. Proctor:—Considering himself somewhat too fleshy, and having been advised that corsets would reduce corpulency, he tried them. And this is what he writes:—"I was foolish enough to try the thing for a matter of four weeks. Then I laughed at myself as a helpless idiot, and determined to give up the attempt to reduce, by artificial means, the superabundance of fat on which only starvation and much exercise, or the air of America, has ever had any real reducing influence. But I was reckoning without my host. As the Chinese lady suffers, I am told, when her feet bindings are taken off, and as the Flathead baby howls when his head-boards are removed, so for a while was it with me. I found myself manifestly better in stays. . . . For my one month of folly I had to endure three months of discomfort. At the end of that time I was my own man again."

WOMEN AND LONDON DEGREES.

Ladies ambitious of attaining the London degree continue to increase in number. For the degree in Arts, which is naturally the most highly coveted, forty female candidates have just presented themselves; and of these twenty-eight have passed, the proficiency exhibited having been greater, and the proportion of failures considerably smaller, than the general average. In science the ladies are making a very decided advance on last year's record. Out of twelve candidates for the B.Sc. degree, seven have been successful. The total number of candidates of both sexes for the Bachelor's degree in Arts (380) was about fifty in excess of last year; the slain on this occasion, however, numbering as many as 200.

M. ZOLA ON HIS NEW NOVEL.

Ernst Leblanc, the Paris correspondent of the *Neue Züricher Zeitung*, wrote to M. Zola, asking the latter to say what was his object in putting into his Les Rougon-Macquart series the charming story of "Le Rêve," since it differs so remarkably from his previous books. The Zurich paper prints a letter from M. Zola to the "dear monsieur and colleague," dated "Royan, October 1, 1888," in which the novelist asks to be excused for the curtness of his epistle because he is now in the enjoyment of his annual rest and retirement. He says: "It has from the first been my intention to retain a place in my Rougon-Macquart series for a study of the world beyond this world, of the world of dreams. I am often reproached for not giving sufficient attention to this, and to its influence upon humanity. Well, at last the hour has come; I have written my book: that is all." M. Zola adds that his "sympathetically-minded reader" will be able "to discover the philosophical standpoint from which he has started."

"Throughout the book," says he, "I have kept myself always true to the tone which I struck in its beginning—a tone of modesty which will allow the book to be placed in everybody's hands." It would seem, then, from M. Zola's own final words to his Zurich correspondent, that he would have been the worst of witnesses to cite on Mr. Vizetelly's side in the recent case. He implies that there are at least some of his books which ought not to be "placed in everybody's hands."

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

TO-DAY.

Society of Accountants and Auditors, Memorial Hall, 8.
Dr. Barnardo's Rescue Work, Boys' Home, Stepney-causeway, 5.
Colonial Institute—Dr. E. Symes Thompson on South Africa, 8.
Anthropological Institute—Mr. E. B. Taylor on the Laws of Marriage.
Upper Chelsea Institute—Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth on Modern Fiction, 8.
Royal Victoria Hall—Harold Cox on India, 8.
Opening of West Southwark Liberal Club, Scovell-road, 8.
Children's Entertainment at Spencer-place Chapel, Goswell-road, 7.30.
Conversazione of Society of Architects, Arts and Crafts Exhibition, 8.
Torchlight Procession and Limelight Meeting to celebrate the Anniversary of Bloody Sunday, 8.
Lectures.—Dr. Wylde on "Music," Gresham College, Basinghall-street, 6; Bernard Dyer on "Agriculture," City of London College, 7; Carvell Williams on "Religious Equality," Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, 3; W. Beaumont on "Friction—Brake Dynamometers," Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.

TO-MORROW.

Terrier Show—St. Stephen's Hall.
Photographic Club—Anderton's Hotel, 8.
Nonconformist Unionists, Banquet to Lord Salisbury and Lord Hartington, Hôtel Métropole.
South London Parliament, Horns Assembly Rooms—Debate on the Repeal of the Coercion Act, 8.
Mrs. Lucy E. Parsons on the Chicago Martyrs, Kelmscott House, Upper Mall, Hammersmith, 8.
Church of England Young Men's Society—Opening of Bazaar, 1.
Special Sermon by Rev. T. B. Meyer in aid of building fund, Clarendon Chapel, Camberwell, 8.
Lectures.—H. H. S. Cunynghame on the "Population Question," Hackney Reform Club, 8.30; National Health Society, Miss Homersham on "Sick Nursing," Moray Lodge, Campden-hill, 3.

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CHARLES ROUSE BROWNE, Secretary.

Established 1868
THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY,
20, BUDGE-ROW, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£30 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for fixed terms.
DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.
For particulars apply to the Secretary,
F. H. ROCKE.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Large profits quickly made by investing £10 upwards under a thoroughly reliable system, tested successfully for 7 years. Full details in Explanatory Book (8th edit.) sent post free.—Address: GEO. EVANS and Co., Stockbrokers 24, Queen Victoria-st., London, E.C.

REVERSIONS AND LIFE INTERESTS in LANDED or FUNDED PROPERTY or other securities and annuities PURCHASED, or loans or annuities thereon granted by the EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY (LIMITED), 10, LANCASTER-PLACE, WATERLOO-BRIDGE, STRAND, Established 1835. Capital, £500,000. Interest on Loans may be capitalized.
F. S. CLAYTON } Joint
C. H. CLAYTON } Secretaries.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE.
The following Steamships belonging to the ORIENT and PACIFIC COMPANIES, leave LONDON as under, Plymouth one day later, Naples nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY direct with her Majesty's mails, taking passengers for all ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

	Tons	H.P.	
OROYA	6,164	7,000	Nov. 23
ORIZABA	6,184	7,000	Dec. 7
LIGURIA	4,638	4,200	Dec. 21
AUSTRAL	5,568	7,000	Jan. 4
IBERIA	4,702	4,200	Jan. 18
ORIZUZ	6,116	7,000	Feb. 1

The steamers will call at Colombo until further notice.
Loading berth, Tilbury Docks.
Cheap Single and Return Tickets.
Managers, F. GREEN and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm, or to the West-end Agents GRINDLAY and Co. 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS ACCELERATED THROUGH SERVICES as under:—
BOMBAY by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every week, and Marseilles, Naples, and Brindisi fortnightly.
CALCUTTA direct by P. and O. from London every fortnight.
CEYLON direct by P. and O. from London every week. From Naples and Brindisi fortnightly.
CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN by P. and O. from London and Brindisi, every fortnight.
AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c., direct by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every fortnight.
GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, and ISMAILIA. The Company despatch weekly from London one of their large and well-appointed steamers for the above ports.
CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.
For particulars apply at the Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

INDIA, CEYLON, JAVA, QUEENSLAND, BURMAH, PERSIA, EAST AFRICA, &c.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
(BRITISH INDIA ASSOCIATION.)

MAIL STEAMERS from LONDON

CALCUTTA	Fortnightly
MADRAS	"
COLOMBO	"
RANGOON	"
KURRACHEE	"
BAGHDAD	"
BATAVIA	Four weekly.
BRISBANE	"
ROCKHAMPTON	"
ZANZIBAR	"

Delivering Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo at all the principal Ports of
INDIA, BURMAH, EAST AFRICA, QUEENSLAND, and JAVA.
Every comfort for a Tropical Voyage.
Apply to GRAY, DAWES, and CO., 13, Austin Friars; or to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO., Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall Mall, and 109, Leadenhall-street, London

SOUTH of FRANCE, Cannes, Nice, Mentone, &c.—For the special accommodation of invalids and families requiring assistance *en route* between London and the South of France, Messrs. THOS. COOK and SON will send a Conductor through from London to Mentone, leaving London every Tuesday morning, commencing November 6. All passengers travelling with Thos. Cook and Son's tickets will have the assistance of the Conductor without any extra charge or fee.
For particulars of train service, tickets, &c., apply to any of the branch offices, or to THOS. COOK and SON, Ludgate-circus, London.

BILLIARDS or BAGATELLES! All those requiring New or Second-hand Tables, Requisites, or Billiard work done, should, before going elsewhere, send for New Price List, Cloth and Cushion Samples, to HENNIG BROS., 22, High-street, W.C.

Legion of Honour, 1878. Royal Portuguese Knighthood, 1883. Gold Medals at Principal Exhibitions.
JOHN BRINSMEAD AND SONS' Patent Sostenente PIANOS are for sale, hire, and on the three years' system. "The perfection of touch, tone, and durability."—18, 20, 22, Wigmore-street, London, W. Lists free.

NATHANIEL BERRY'S PIANOS, with brass plated actions, iron-plated backs, Warranted for 20 years. Price 18 guineas. THREE YEARS' SYSTEM. 14s. per month. Carriage and tuning free. No deposit or guarantee required. Upright iron grands from 25 guineas. Organs from 6s. per month. Send for illustrated price lists, with testimonials, 135, City-road, London, E.C.

BORD'S PIANOS | 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' hire system. Illustrated Lists free, of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, Southampton-row, Holborn, London, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

KARN AMERICAN ORGANS.—Charming music exponents for the home. FULL warranty. Handsome artistic cases. Prices and terms to suit all requirements.—SCHREIBER PIANO & ORGAN CO., 3, Newman-st., Oxford-st., W.

THE SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN. | These Organs have for forty years held precedence of all others. Highest class only. Sold by all Music Houses in Great Britain. — EUROPEAN HOUSE, 59, HOLBORN-VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

EARLY FROSTS.
NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S Self-registering THERMOMETERS correctly register the highest and lowest temperatures in the absence of the observer.
Illustrated price-lists free by post
HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.
BRANCHES: 45, CORNHILL; 122, REGENT-STREET.

A NOVELTY in ART WORK.—A unique exhibition of a novel and beautiful application of the pure fibre of FLAX (linen), dyed in fast washing colours, all fashionable shades, to purposes of artistic decoration of all kinds, domestic, ecclesiastical, decorative, and household linen, needlework, &c. An excellent substitute for silk. A model bedroom, decorated throughout in flax threads, on view. Admission on presentation of address card. Samples and materials may be obtained in the room.—HARRIS, 53, NEW BOND-STREET.

IRON WINE BINS.—W. and J. BURROW recommend their well-known SLIDER BINS as the best for large or small cellars, clubs, hotels, &c. The strongest, safest, and most useful bins in the market. All sizes.—W. and J. BURROW, 15, Seething-lane, London, E.C.; Works, Malvern.

ARMY and NAVY HOUSE FURNISHING COMPANY HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Co-operative Prices, Monthly or Quarterly Payments.
PROSPECTUS—20, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

DUTCH BULBS.
THE PICK OF HOLLAND.
VAN VELSEN BROS.
BULB-GROWERS,
HAARLEM, HOLLAND.
Our "NE PLUS ULTRA" COLLECTION for SPRING GARDENING, containing 1,200 choice Bulbs, viz.:—

25 Hyacinths, superb mixed	50 Single Anemones
50 Single early Tulips	25 Double Anemones, Scarlet
25 Single late Tulips	50 Grape Hyacinths
25 Double early Tulips	50 Single Snowdrops
100 Spanish Irises	75 Scilla Siberica
50 English Irises	25 Gladioli
400 Crocus, in four distinct colours	100 Narcissi "Poeticus" or "Pheasant's Eye"
100 Double Ranunculuses	50 Winter Aconites

will be sent immediately after receipt of a cheque or P.O.O. value £1. Half of the above for 11s.
For other collections, see our complete catalogue for 1888, which will be sent post free and gratis on application.

FARNBOROUGH PINE-THERAPEUTIC ESTABLISHMENT (one of the healthiest pine districts in the Kingdom) has been carefully reconstructed for carrying out the "pine system," the most efficacious remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Bronchial, and Chest Diseases. Pine baths and inhalation rooms, Massage, Turkish and Russian baths. Extensive pleasure grounds. Open and covered tennis courts. Complete hotel accommodation. Stern's Pumiline used.—Prospectus, post free, from Secretary.

THE MATRIMONIAL HERALD and FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE GAZETTE is the original and only recognized Medium for High-class INTRODUCTIONS. The largest and most successful matrimonial agency in the world. Price 3d.; in envelope, 4½d.—Address, "Editor," 40, Lamb's Conduit street, London, W.C.

THE AGONY of REMORSE for missed opportunities will be your fate if you miss the Bank of England £5 Note given away this week.—See TRADE, FINANCE, and RECREATION. Of all Newsvendors and Railway Bookstalls, or 35, Mark-lane, London, E.C.

£15 in PRIZES for DRESSING DOLLS.—For Particulars of this most interesting competition see TRADE, FINANCE, and RECREATION, which is to be had at all Railway Bookstalls, or will be sent post free 2d., stamps.—35, Mark-lane, E.C.

"GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY." Increase your income £2 to £10 per week. See TRADE, FINANCE, and RECREATION. Of all Newsvendors or Railway Bookstalls, or post free, 2d.—35, Mark-lane, E.C.

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION.
A PUBLIC MEETING
in Support of the Principles of Efficiency, Sufficient School Accommodation, and Unsectarian Education will be held on FRIDAY, 16th November, 1888, at 4 P.M., in the MEMORIAL HALL, Farringdon-street.
The chair will be taken by
E. NORTH BUXTON, Esq.
The Meeting will be addressed by the Right Hon. A. J. MUNDELLA, M.P., Mr. GEORGE HOWELL, M.P., Mrs. WESTLAKE, and the Rev. J. GUINNESS ROGERS, and others.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, HOLLOWAY-ROAD, N.
President.—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR of WALES.
Chairman.—C. T. MURDOCH, Esq., M.P.
Treasurer.—W. BURDETT-COUTTS, Esq., M.P.
Contributions are earnestly solicited towards the £20,000 required to complete the New Buildings, the first portion of which was opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales in July last.
WILLIAM T. GRANT Secretary.

CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON. | FUNDS URGENTLY REQUIRED. CHARITY UNENDOWED. 321 Beds. Expenses, £24,000; Fixed Income, under £3,000 a year. H. DOBBIN, Secretary

THE CANCER HOSPITAL (Free), Founded 1851. BROMPTON, LONDON, S.W. No letters of recommendation needed. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are URGENTLY SOLICITED. The reliable income is about £3,000 a year less than the ordinary expenditure.
BANKERS—Messrs. COUTTS & Co., Strand, W.C. W. H. HUGHES, Secretary.

CHRISTIAN KINGDOM SOCIETY, for the Promotion of God's Kingdom of Righteousness, Unselfishness, and Love. ITS ONLY RULE an honest endeavour to be loyal to the Spirit of Christ. Those attracted by it should write to Secretary, 20, St. Bride-street, E.C.

WARRINGTON LODGE, Warwick-road, Maida-vale, W. — PRIVATE HOSPITAL for LADIES. For terms, &c. write to the Secretary and Superintendent, Mrs. McDONALD.

A Wonderful Medicine.
BEECHAM'S PILLS
ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.
For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system.
For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action with the rosebud of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society; and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*
Prepared only, and Sold Wholesale, by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Important for the delicate. Throughout the seasons good health may be maintained by occasional doses of Holloway's Pills, which purify the blood and act as wholesome stimulants to the skin, stomach, liver, bowels, and kidneys. This celebrated medicine needs but a fair trial to convince the ailing and despondent that it will restore and cheer them without danger, pain, or inconvenience.

NOTICE.—Have you a Cough? OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC will CURE it. Have you a Cold? A dose at bedtime will remove it.
"I have known your Lung Tonic cure a child of ten as if by magic, after many other remedies, and even change of air, had entirely failed. I know it also to be invaluable to vocalists, lecturers, and public speakers.—H. LASCELLES, Professor of Singing, 349, Oxford-street, London."
Prepared by W. T. OWBRIDGE, Hull. Sold in bottles by all Chemists, &c., at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Sold in Tins, 1s 1½d. each.

SAUNDERS'S GUARDS HAIR DYE is the cheapest and best, has no smell, is perfectly harmless, and instantly changes red or grey hair to the most natural brown or black. A trial proves its superiority. 2s. 6d. or 3s. 6d.; free or 3 stamps extra.—J. TOUZEAU SAUNDERS, 312, Oxford-street.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

8 LINES 1/-
3 INSERTIONS 2/3

Beyond 3 Lines 4d. per Line per Insertion.

NOTE.—Each line averages about Seven words.)
These advertisements can be repeated at the same rates in the *Pall Mall Budget*, the Weekly Edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

APARTMENTS to be LET.

APARTMENTS to LET.—Bed and Sitting Rooms. Within easy distance of L.C.D. and S.E. Trains. Private Family.—S. T., Blenheim, Cedars-road, Beckenham.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE (Central Position) offered to a LADY or GENTLEMAN, where home comforts will be studied. Terms moderate.—Write or call, "T.," May's, 162, Piccadilly.

COMFORTABLE WINTER APARTMENTS, facing the sea: terms moderate for the winter, south aspect.—Apply to Mrs. PILLOW, 5, Florence-place, Falmouth.

HOME in fine old manor house, comfortable, dry, and sheltered. Pretty drives and delightful private grounds. Shooting, boating, hunting. Terms, two guineas per week, to include use of carriage.—Address "Norfolk," 94, Edith-grove, West Brompton, S.W.

RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS. WANTED to Rent, TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS in Temple or neighbourhood. Terms moderate.—Address "A.," 2, Northumberland-street, Strand.

HOUSES, &c., to be LET or SOLD.

HASTINGS.—A COMFORTABLE FURNISHED HOUSE, two reception and five bed rooms, to LET on warm part of sea front for winter months; terms 45*s.* per week.—Address, Mrs. S., 1, Marine Parade, Hastings.

OFFICES to LET (Large).—56, FLEET STREET.

EDUCATIONAL.

CIVIL SERVICE.—Best Profession. Boys and Girls, age 14—25. Certain success. "Practical Guide" free.—SKERRY, 27, Chancery-lane.

ELOCUTION.—Unique instruction by Edwin Drew, Editor, THE ELOCUTIONIST (monthly), 124, Gower-street. Books 1*s.* 2*d.* Postal instruction. Innumerable, irreproachable references.

READING, Reciting, Speaking, Dramatic Art, &c.—Miss ANNIE PARKER, Successful Tutor and Elocutionist, INSTRUCTS effectively. Books, 3*s.* 6*d.*—124, Gower-street.

SHORTHAND.—"Comprehensive."—Only system guaranteeing results. One month's study thoroughly qualifies for business.—Mr. COOMBE, 26, Austin-friars, E.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGENTS WANTED BY THE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION OF LONDON (Limited). Canvassing and Insurance Agents may considerably add to their income by representing this Association. Financial position indisputable. See reports of leading Accountants and Actuary recently issued, and over 100 press notices.—Apply personally or by letter to Mr. A. P. MADDEN, Provident Association of London (Limited), 39, Lombard-street, E.C.

COLONIES.—Excellent homes ready for the present season for Pupils on good stock and grain farms, estates, fruit farms, and ranches in Canada, United States, and Tasmania.—For pamphlet, &c., apply FORD, RATHBONE, and Co., 21, Finsbury-pavement, London.

HOW TO VAMP to Songs, Chords, &c. 1*s.* 6*d.*—ISAAC GOODHEAD, 24, Bold-street, Alexandra-road, Manchester. See Testimonials.

REPAIRS.—Sewing Machines, Mangles, Wringers, Bassinettes, and Invalid Chairs, properly and cheaply repaired. Cost given before doing in writing. Fetched from anywhere on receipt of postcard.—HENRY WEBSTER, Manufacturer, 216, Edgware-road, London, W.

STAMPS! STAMPS!!—Buy, sell, and exchange with Palmer, who agitated Parliament to pass Act to stop forged stamps. Cheapest house; best prices given for collections; opinions given on stamps gratis. 500 stamps, all different, 6*d.* Bric-à-Brac, 1*d.* Stamps sent on approval. J. W. PALMER, 281, Strand, London.

TO AUTHORS, JOURNALISTS, &c. An Editor of experience says:—"If the writers who deluge my table with MSS. would only spend TWOPENCE PER 100 WORDS in having their articles copied by a type writer, what a blessing it would be for me and the comps., and how much greater chance their copy would have of being read." TYPEWRITING DONE at that rate by "TYPEWRITER," 24, Shaftesbury-road, Hammersmith, W. Translations from French and German also undertaken.

TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING.—See Illustrated Guide, post free. How to open respectably from £20. "TOBACCONISTS' OUTFITTING CO.," Beech-street, London, E.C. Wholesale only.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will be OPENED THIS DAY (Tuesday), the 13th November, and CLOSED on or before THURSDAY, the 15th November, 1888.

THE MONTE VIDEO WATERWORKS COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital, 20,000 Shares of £20 each, £400,000, of which there has been issued £350,200; First Debenture Stock, £200,000, of which there has been issued £200,000; Second Debenture Stock, £103,000, of which there has been issued £100,000.

Subscription at par for 13,350 Shares of £20 each (£267,000), part of the Share Capital of £400,000.

DIRECTORS.

Frederick S. Isaac, Esq. (Director Rosario Waterworks Company, Limited). Chairman.
J. H. Duncan, Esq. (Director River Plate Trust, Loan, and Agency Company, Limited).
Thomas Farrell, Esq. (late of Montevideo).
William A. Jones, Esq. (Director London Bank of Mexico and South America, Limited).
John Morris, Esq. (Chairman River Plate Trust, Loan, and Agency Company, Limited).
William Wilson, Esq. (Director North Eastern of Uruguay Railway Company, Limited).

BANKERS.—The London and County Banking Company (Limited), 21, Lombard-street, E.C.

SECRETARY.—James Anderson, Esq.

OFFICES.—61, Moorgate-street, E.C.

The RIVER PLATE TRUST, LOAN, and AGENCY COMPANY (LIMITED), No. 61, Moorgate-street, London, OFFER for SUBSCRIPTION 13,350 SHARES of £20 each (£267,000), part of the Share Capital of £400,000 of the Montevideo Waterworks Company (Limited), of which 2,490 shares represent the unissued capital of the Company, and the remaining 10,860 shares are the property of the River Plate Trust, Loan, and Agency Company (Limited), being part of the Assets taken over by them from the Mercantile Bank of the River Plate (Limited), in liquidation.

Price Par, payable as follows:—

£1	0	0 per Share on Application.
9	0	0 " on Allotment.
10	0	0 " on 31st December, 1888.
£20	0	0

The shares now offered will be entitled to the full dividend for the current year (1888).

Subscribers can pay up their shares in full on allotment, in which case a rebate will be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. After the final instalment has been paid the shares will be passed to them, either by direct allotment or by transfer, and in the latter case free of expense.

Applications can be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, and lodged at the London and County Banking Company (Limited), 21, Lombard-street, London, with a deposit of £1 per share on the number of shares applied for.

If no allotment be made the amount paid on application will be returned in full. If default be made in payment of any of the instalments, the amounts previously paid will be liable to forfeiture.

The Montevideo Waterworks were opened in 1871, and were acquired by the existing Company in 1879.

The water is supplied from the River Santa Lucia, about 33½ miles from Montevideo (being the nearest point at which a good supply of water could be obtained), and is thence pumped about 23¼ miles to the service reservoirs at Las Piedras, about 10 miles from Montevideo, from which it is distributed to the city by gravitation.

The population of Montevideo is about 100,000, and the number of houses about 20,000, of which not more than about 7,747 are as yet served by the Company, thus showing a large field for further development.

The steady growth of the Company's operations is shown by the following facts:—

(1) From 1882 to 1887 the number of services increased from 4,771 to 7,395.

(2) For the first eight months of the current year (1888) there was an increase of 352 in the number of services.

(3) The manager reports he has received orders to lay on supply to 600 new houses on one building estate alone.

(4) A second delivery main has just been laid all the way from Las Piedras to Montevideo, and filtering beds and storage reservoirs are now under construction at the Company's intake at Santa Lucia, and are expected to be completed within the next six months.

These important additions to the Company's works will greatly improve the service, and cannot fail to add to the revenue.

The great distance of the source of supply having necessitated an unusually heavy expenditure, the National Government of Uruguay granted to the undertaking a subvention of 55,200 dols. = £11,730 per annum for the term of the exclusive concession, which expires in 1891, after which the works still continue the property of the Company.

Experience has shown that competition is practically impossible as regards the water supply of large towns, and more especially would that be so where the distance of the service supply is so exceptionally great as in this case, and where the water has to be pumped from the intake to the service reservoirs.

The following tabular statement shows the balance of net income (including the Government subsidy) for the past five years, after providing for working expenses and administration charges, viz.:—

	Net Income.	Dividend on Share Capital.	Annual Addition to Reserve.
1883....	£32,756	2¼ per cent.	£5,000
1884....	36,053	2½ per cent.	5,000
1885....	37,614	3 per cent.	5,000
1886....	38,474	3½ per cent.	5,000
1887....	50,423	5 per cent.	12,000
			£32,000

It will be seen that the amount (£12,000) placed to reserve for 1887 exceeded the amount of the Government subvention for that year (£11,730), and that consequently the dividend of 5 per cent. was earned out of ordinary income.

Waterworks shares, when the net income has been proved by actual experience, are regarded as sound investments, as shown by the high prices they maintain in the Official List, and especially is that so where, as in this case, there is every prospect of future development.

The Company has, since its formation in 1879, entered into numerous contracts, of which it would be practically impossible to give the particulars required by Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867. Applicants must therefore waive the right to a specification of the dates and names of the parties to contracts.

The Concession, the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and the last Report and Balance-sheet of the Company can be seen at the Company's Office, No. 61, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

Prospectuses can be had at the Offices of the Company, and of the River Plate Trust, Loan, and Agency Company (Limited), both of 61, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.; and of the London and County Banking Company (Limited), 21, Lombard-street, E.C.

12th November, 1888.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will be OPENED TO-DAY (Tuesday), the 13th inst., and will be CLOSED on or before SATURDAY, the 17th inst.

Messrs. COX and Co., 17, Charing-cross, are authorized to RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS for the undermentioned DEBENTURES and SHARES of the

BERGVIK COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886.

Debentures..2,500 Five per Cent. First Debentures of £100 ..... £250,000

Share Capital { 25,000 Six per Cent, Cumulative Preferred Shares of £10 each .. 250,000
10,000 Deferred Shares of £10 each 100,000

£600,000

The Five per Cent. Debentures are redeemable by annual drawings at £110 in 20 years from 1st January, 1890, by the operation of a Cumulative Sinking Fund of Three and One Half per Cent. per annum. The Company reserves to itself the right to increase the amount to be paid off, at £110, in any one year, on giving three months' notice by public advertisement of its intention to do so.

The Debentures will have attached to them interest coupons payable on 1st January and 1st July in each year. The first coupon will be payable 1st July, 1889, and will be for eight months, as interest on the Debentures will run from 1st November, 1888.

The Preferred Shares will be entitled to a Cumulative Preference Dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, and to priority in respect of capital over the Deferred Shares.

Price of issue par, payable as follows:—

	Debentures. Per cent.	Pref. Shares. Per share.	Def. Shares. Per share.
On application	£10	£1	£1
On allotment	15	2	2
On 15th January, 1889	75	7	7
	£100	£10	£10

Holders of the outstanding 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. Debentures of the Bergvik and Ala Company, amounting to £46,900 and £126,100 respectively, who may deposit the same with the coupons due on and after the 1st June and 1st July, 1889, attached, at the bankers of the Company, before the closing of the subscription, will be entitled to receive in exchange an equivalent amount in Debentures of the present issue. All outstanding debentures not so exchanged will be drawn for redemption at par, on the 1st June and 1st July, 1889, in accordance with the provisions of the Debentures.

The Coupons on these Debentures due 1st December, 1888, and 1st January, 1889, will be paid at the Office of the Bergvik Company (Limited).

DIRECTORS.

FREDERICK COX, Esq. (Messrs. Cox and Co.), Chairman.
G. C. Curtis, Esq. (Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co.).
H. Edlmann, Esq., 2, New Broad-street, E.C.
F. F. Lidderdale, Esq. (Director of the Imperial Fire Insurance Company).
*A. J. Eden, Esq. (Messrs. I. Thomson, T. Bonar, and Co.).
*A. G. Weguelin, Esq. (Director of the Vendor Company).

With power to add to their number.

*Being shareholders in the Vendor Company, will join the Board after completion of purchase.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Cox and Co., 17, Charing-cross, S.W.
Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., 15, Lombard-street, E.C.

BROKERS.

Messrs. James Capel and Co., 5, Throgmorton-street, E.C.
Messrs. Linton, Clarke, and Co., Bartholomew House, E.C.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Norton, Rose, Norton, and Co., 57½, Old Broad-street, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem.).—Mr. H. J. Heath.

TEMPORARY OFFICE.—57½, Old Broad-street, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

The Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring, in the manner hereafter mentioned, the whole of the properties, forests, cutting-leases, sawmills, paper-pulp factory, stock-in-trade of all descriptions, business, goodwill (except cash balances in hand and goods sold in ordinary course before November 1, 1888), &c., of the Bergvik and Ala Company, Sweden, as a going concern, as stated in the agreements for sale hereafter mentioned.

The business has been carried on by the Vendor Company for many years, and the certificate of Messrs. R. Mackay and Co., chartered accountants, of 3, Lothbury, shows:

(1) That the average profit of the Vendor Company, from its shipments of deals for the eight years 1880 to 1887 inclusive, has amounted to £58,558 per annum, on an average annual shipment of 20,703 standards—*i.e.*, a profit of £2 16*s.* 7*d.* per standard.

(2) That the average profit of the Paper Pulp Factory for the same period has amounted to £3,400 per annum.

During the present year a material increase has taken place in the value of wood, the average price realized by the Vendor Company showing a considerable increase over the average of recent years, and an increase of fully 15*s.* per standard over that of 1887. As the cost of production has remained practically stationary, this increase in price represents a substantial increase in profit.

A schedule of the freehold and leasehold properties included in the sale, and amounting to about 834,342 acres; an estimate of the number of logs available for cutting in the Company's forests during the next twenty years, and amounting to 6,575,000; statements as to the amounts annually re-invested in freeholds and leaseholds from 1880 to 1887; a specification of the amount of logs annually purchased from peasants and Crown forests from 1880 to 1887; and maps of the localities where the properties are situated, are open to inspection as stated below. An explanatory summary furnished by the Vendor Company is enclosed with the Prospectus.

From these documents it will be seen that independently of fresh purchases of forest property an annual shipment of from 15,000 to 17,000 standards may be anticipated for 20 years to come, at the expiration of which period there will remain a very large quantity of trees of smaller dimensions on the Company's properties, as to the number and value of which it is impossible to form a reliable estimate. The sum re-invested in fresh property during the years 1880-1887 has amounted to £86,430, or an average of £10,800 per annum, and it may be confidently assumed that reinvestments on the same scale will enable the Company to maintain easily an average annual shipment of 20,000 standards.

Taking the profit on 20,000 standards at £2 15*s.* per standard (see average profit of 1880-1887), the Company should have from this source an annual profit of	£55,000
And from the paper pulp factory (see average results for 1880-87)	3,400
Together	£58,400
The Company requires:	
For the service of the Debenture Capital	£21,250
For 6 per cent. dividend on the Preferred Shares.....	£15,000
Together	£36,250

This result, while allowing £10,000 per annum for re-investment in fresh property, would leave to the Company the sum of £12,000 available for dividend on the Deferred Shares.

These figures take no account of the increase in the selling price of the present year, which, if maintained (and as the last few years have been years of universal trade depression, it is reasonable to expect that such will be the case), would materially increase the surplus profit available for dividend on the Deferred Shares.

As the stock-in-trade on hand on November 1, 1888, included in the sale, consisting of sawn wood, logs, paper-pulp, chemicals, coals, &c., &c., is stated by the vendors to amount in value to about £85,000, and as the agreed purchase price will leave a cash balance in the hands of the Company of £75,000, the total working capital of the Company can be reckoned at £160,000.

The purchase price (which includes the stock, valued at about £85,000, as above mentioned) has been fixed by the Vendor Company at £575,000, of which £100,000 are payable either in cash or in fully paid Shares at par at the Company's option. The present debenture charge of £173,000, consisting of £46,900 Five per Cent. and £126,100 Six per Cent. Debentures, with the interest up to the date of redemption (the maximum of which is £10,000) will be redeemed by exchange or payment out of the purchase money. A sufficient amount will be deposited with bankers in London for the purpose. Should the interest to be paid amount to less than £10,000, the difference will be handed to the Vendor Company. The purchasers will pay all debts and liabilities attaching to the property appearing by the balance sheet of the 1st of November, 1888. The Vendor Company will pay all expenses connected with the formation of the Company up to allotment.

The agents in London for the sale of the Vendor Company's shipments and the manager in Sweden have intimated their willingness to continue to act in similar capacities for this Company, if the Board desire it.

In order to comply with the requirements of the Swedish law, the property to be purchased will be vested in a Swedish Corporation, specially formed for the purpose, the whole of the capital of which will be the property of and be held by the Company.

It is proposed to apply to the Stock Exchange in due course for a quotation.

The following contracts have been entered into, viz.:

1. An agreement dated the 9th day of November, 1888, between the Bergvik och Ala Aktiebolag (Bergvik and Ala Company) of the one part, and the Bergvik Company (Limited) of the other part, which has scheduled thereto a draft of an agreement to be entered into between the Bergvik och Ala Aktiebolag (Bergvik and Ala Company) of the one part, and the Bergvik och Ala Nya Aktiebolag (Bergvik and Ala New Company) of the other part on the constitution of the latter Company. Certain subsidiary arrangements for covering the charges and expenses of the formation of the Company, and in relation to the issue of the capital, have been entered into by the Vendor Company or on its behalf, but the Company is not a party to these arrangements, and will incur no liability in respect thereof, all amounts payable thereunder being discharged by the Vendor Company out of the purchase price above stated, and there are numerous trade contracts, leases, agreements, and arrangements connected with the trade of the Vendor Company which are taken over by the New Company. Subscribers must waive any right to the publication of the dates and names of parties to or particulars of such subsidiary and other agreements or arrangements, or any further compliance with the 38th section of the Companies Act, 1867, than is contained in this Prospectus, and will be deemed to have done so.

Copies of the above-mentioned contracts, Messrs. Mackay and Co's certificate, the schedules, summary, and other documents and maps above referred to, relating to the property sold, the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bergvik Company (Limited), and the statutes of the new Swedish Company, are open for inspection at the offices of the Solicitors of the Company.

Forms of application for debentures and shares can be obtained at the Bankers, Brokers, and Offices of the Company. The deposit money of any applicant not receiving an allotment will be returned in full, and such applicants as may receive a less amount of debentures or shares than they apply for will have the surplus deposit moneys credited to the sums due on allotment on the debentures or shares allotted to them, the surplus, if any, being returned. Failure to pay any instalment will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture. Applications and debentures of the Vendor Company for exchange must be lodged with the Bankers of the Company.

London, 9th November, 1888.

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